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PRICE TWO CENTS

BOSTON ART MUSEUM TO GET GAINSBOROUGH PORTRAIT OF JOHN ELDER

Famous Full Length Paint-
ing Purchased for Local
Collection According to a
London Cable Received

COST WAS HIGH

Noted Art Work Was Pur-
chased at Christy Sale in
May by Knoedler & Co. at
an Auction Price of \$21,000

Gainsborough's famous full length por-
trait of John Elder has been purchased
for the Boston Museum of Fine Arts,
according to word received in Boston to-
day from London.

No direct information of the purchase
has been received at the offices of the
museum beyond the cabled newspaper re-
port. Arthur Fairbanks, director of the
museum, and Jean Guiffrey, curator of
paintings, have been touring the foreign
galleries, and taking in all the sales with
the object of adding valuable works to
the museum collection.

It is presumed that they made the pur-
chase, paying somewhat more than the
sellers, Messrs. Knoedler & Co., paid for
the work at Christy's sale last May when
the work was auctioned at \$21,000.

The sale was held at Staffordshire
infirmary, of which John Elder was one
of the founders. The portrait has re-
mained on the walls of the institution
practically ever since it was finished in
1772.

The work is regarded by connoisseurs
as one of the finest examples of Gains-
borough's mature work, and attracted
much attention when exhibited at the
International Fine Art Exhibition at
Rome last year.

Like many other fine works by this
artist, this portrait was little known to
the general public, because so long held pri-
vately. Gainsborough was the fashion-
able painter and portrayed in oils most
of the notable personages of his time.
Most of these portraits are still in the
possession of descendants of the original
and but slowly reach public sale.

The Boston Museum has not been par-
ticularly rich in examples of the early
British painters, but the landscape pur-
chased last year by M. Guiffrey and the
portrait purchased just reported will
make a satisfactory showing as far as
this artist's work is concerned, in the
opinion of art lovers, in view of their
rarity.

MUSEUM GETS M'INTYRE WORK

NEW YORK.—The Metropolitan Mu-
seum of Art has acquired by purchase
the paneling, mantelpieces, woodwork
and interior fittings of two American
rooms of the late Georgian or so-called
colonial period, designed in all probab-
ility by the Salem architect, Samuel Mc-
Intyre. This purchase is considered par-
ticularly important because it insures
the proper installation in appropriate
surroundings of the later pieces in the
Bolton collection of American furniture
presented to the museum in 1909 by
Russell Sage.

CARMEN SAID TO BE GRANTED RAISE

CHICAGO.—That the 14,000 street and
elevated employees of Chicago will be
granted increase in pay was the official
word received here today by officials
of the carmen's union.

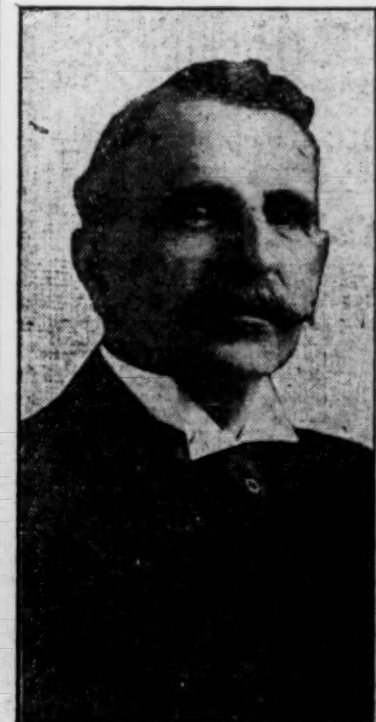
It was stated that President Bushy
of the Chicago City Railway Company
and John M. Roach, president of the
Chicago City Railways Company, would
arrive Friday from New York after hav-
ing been in conference with the directors
of the roads. They will go into confer-
ence with W. D. Mahon, international
president of the carmen.

Isn't there something in today's Monitor
which will be of particular interest to a
friend who may not see the paper regularly,
if at all? That friend would no doubt
appreciate your thoughtfulness and also
have a favorable introduction to the leading
example of clean journalism.

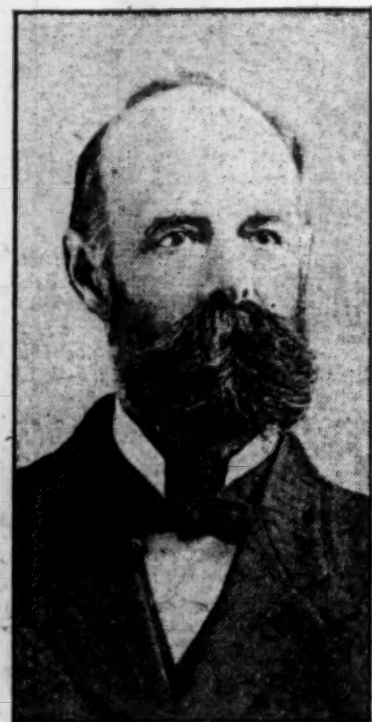
WORK ON POSTOFFICE RUSHED FOR COMPLETION



New postoffice at Chelsea, which is being completed rapidly
and expected to be ready for inspection this month



THOMAS APPLETON
Superintendent of construction work on
Chelsea postoffice



HORACE B. LAMBERT
Postmaster who will administer new
Chelsea equipment

Efforts are being made to complete
the new postoffice in Bellingham square,
Chelsea, and have it ready for inspec-
tion on Aug. 22, when the New England
League firemen's muster is to be held.
As the plans of the firemen do not in-
clude an evening function it is hoped
to have a dinner that evening under
the auspices of the board of trade and
the postoffice officials. An invitation
is to be extended to President Taft by
Congressman Roberts, a resident of
Chelsea. The opening of the new edifice
will mark the fourth anniversary
of the rebuilding of the city.

Horace B. Lambert, the postmaster of
Chelsea, provides the citizens with four
postal deliveries daily.

The new postoffice building is 86 feet
by 96 feet on the ground and has one
story and a basement. The exterior walls
are of brick, the floor and roof framing

of steel, with hollow tile construction;
the interior partitions are of hollow
tile, the vault walls, floors and ceilings
of cement concrete, the roof covering of
tile and the window frames and sash
of cast iron.

The entrance steps are of Milford,
N. H., granite. The main entrances are
two in number, from Hawthorne street
and from Bellingham street.

The public corridor, has an ornate
plastered ceiling. The floor is of marble
tiled with borders in geometrical fig-
ures. The wainscot is of verd antique
and Kasota marble.

The authorized cost of the building and
site is \$125,000. The site cost about
\$40,000; the building, \$78,000; the light-
ing fixtures, safes and furniture about
\$4300 more. The designing and all draw-
ings and specifications were done at the
superintending architect's office, treasury de-
partment, Washington.

MEETING OF CABINET IS CALLED SUDDENLY BY PRESIDENT TAFT

WASHINGTON.—President Taft called
a meeting of his cabinet so suddenly to-
day that members were compelled to can-
cel all their engagements and hurry to
the White House. The reason for the
sudden conference was believed to be ex-
igencies in the present legislative situa-
tion and it was thought that the Presi-
dent wished to discuss with his advisers
several vetoes he has under considera-
tion.

TRACTION MEN TO GIVE ANSWER

CHICAGO.—The traction presidents
will return Friday and give President
Mahon their final answer to the men's
demands. These they expect to be ac-
ceptable, as the Blair-Cole syndicate
which is arranging the merger is said
to be determined to avoid a strike.

NEW SUBMARINE BOAT IS LAUNCHED TODAY

PHILADELPHIA.—A submarine boat,
the first example of a new type of naval
design, is launched here today. Miss
Grace Anna Taussig gives the boat its
name, G. 4.

The dimensions of the craft are:
Length over all, 157ft. 5 1/2 in.; displace-
ment in surface cruising conditions, 358
tons, and displacement submerged, 458
tons. The hull is built of tensile steel
to withstand a depth of 200 feet. A
superstructure of light plating is fitted,
which is watertight and adds to the
buoyancy.

The armament consists of four tor-
pedo tubes and eight 18-inch torpedoes,
having an effective range of about 3000
yards.

The vessel is propelled by four six-
cylinder gasoline engines developing
1000 horsepower, giving a speed of 14
knots. Sufficient fuel is carried to give
a radius of action of about 1000 miles
at full speed. The engines are also used
for charging storage batteries to drive
electric motors of 440 horsepower, giv-
ing a speed of eight knots to the vessel
submerged.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HAS CANDIDATE

NEW YORK.—That the Republicans
of New Hampshire at their September
primaries will nominate Franklin Wor-
cester for Governor, was the message
brought to Taft headquarters today by
E. F. Esterbrook, national commit-
tee man from that state.

SOUTH STREET BUILDINGS SOLD

Lucy B. Stone et al. today conveyed
to Richard Young title to the two five-
story brick buildings and 4600 square
feet of land at 48-52 South street at
Essex street. The total tax valuation
is \$189,200, of which amount \$147,200
is on the lot.

G. P. BRYANT MAKES FINE SCORE AT ARCHERY MEET



ARCHERS AT THE TARGETS AFTER SHOOTING ARROWS

PEACEMAKERS NOW GOING TO MANAGUA TO TRY TO END CONFLICT

Members of Commission at
Costa Rica Will Endeavor
to Adjust Difficulties Be-
tween Rival Parties

GEN. MENA ALERT

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua.—
Members of the peace commission of
the central American arbitration court
at Costa Rica are on their way today to
Managua, where it is said they will try
to effect a compromise between President
Diaz and the former war minister, Gen-
eral Mena, leader of the forces. It is ex-
pected here that General Mena will not
talk peace until he has been defeated in
battle. Many here express a hope that
American intervention will occur.

But for the fire of the United States
sailors and marines in Managua, mes-
sages from there say, the revolutionists
would have captured the city Wednes-
day, when the revolutionists were ac-
tually in the outskirts of the city. Their
artillery fire, according to all accounts,
was deliberately directed toward the
United States legation. The number of
killed and wounded, reports say, run high
into the hundreds, including many wo-
men and children. General Mena and the
revolutionaries are said to be indifferent
as to the effect of their fire on non-
combatants.

No news has been received of today's
developments, but at last accounts the
revolutionists were plainly preparing for
another attack.

INTERVENTION IS NOT EXPECTED

WASHINGTON.—Government officials
here, though they believe the Nicaraguan
rebels are trying deliberately to force
intervention by firing on the American
legation at Managua, said today they
would postpone interference as long as
possible, hoping it may be unnecessary.
From New Orleans today 16 merchants
telegraphed to Secretary Knox begging
him to use his influence to restore peace.

TRUST CASE APPEAL BILL STARTS A NEW CONTEST IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON.—"Pigeon-holing" of
the bill recently passed by the Senate,
directing the attorney-general to carry an
appeal to the supreme court in the to-
bacco trust case, was the crux of a new
contest in Congress begun today. Repre-
sentative Norris, the Nebraska Progress-
ive, and Representative Webb, North
Carolina, joined hands in a campaign to
have the bill passed before Congress ad-
journs.

When the House judiciary committee
met today Representatives Norris and
Webb served notice that they would
insist upon action on the bill at once.
Mr. Norris asserted that the bill had
been allowed to sleep in the House judi-
ciary committee. He and Mr. Webb de-
manded that the committee either defi-
nitely defeat the bill or immediately re-
port it to the House for passage.

The measure seeks to compel Attorney
General Wickensham to appeal from the
decision of the federal courts in the to-
bacco trust case. That the dissolution
is ineffective is alleged by many mem-
bers of Congress.

POMERENE TRUST MEASURE URGED

WASHINGTON.—Senator Pomerene's
resolution directing the attorney-gen-
eral to prosecute the individual defend-
ants in the Standard Oil and Tobacco
cases in accordance with the criminal
provisions of the anti-trust law started a
debate in the Senate this afternoon.
The Ohio senator demanded passage of
his motion. Senator Sutherland of Utah
criticized the resolution. Senator Kenyon
said he favored criminal prosecution, but
disapproved of the resolution.

KING GEORGE MAKES LOUIS BOTHA GENERAL

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON.—King George has made Louis Botha a general in
the British army. In this way the prime minister of South Africa
becomes an officer of the army of which 10 years ago he was the
principal opponent.

It was General Botha who, after the capture of Cronje at
Paardeberg and the collapse of Meyer at Ladysmith, organized
and led the Boer forces until their dispersal after the battle of
Diamond Hill. It was then that he broke up his army into the
various commandos which undertook the guerrilla struggle by
which the South African war was protracted for two years.

The principal feature of this guerrilla warfare was General
Botha's defeat of Benson's force at Bakenlaagte, a victory
which he declared gave the Boer resistance six months more
life.

Today, so remarkable has been the success of the British
policy in South Africa, Louis Botha is prime minister of the giant
dominion and a general in the British army.

GRAND TRUNK LINE CALLS ON THE STATE FOR MORE ROADWAY

At a hearing before the railroad com-
mission today on a petition of the South-
ern New England railroad to be allowed
to take by eminent domain land beyond
the five rod limit, for its new right of
way between Palmer and Providence, the
road explained the land was needed to
provide material for a 40-foot fill in
Blackstone.

The road's counsel said that the only
economical way of obtaining the needed
gravel and sand was from enlarging the
cuts being made at a nearby point in
land owned by Thomas Riley, Daniel H.
Conney and James Conney, all of whom,
he said, ask more for their land than the
railroad believes equitable.

The deep fill is required at this point,
he said, as the new line must be carried
over both the Boston and Williamette
and the Worcester and Providence divi-
sions of the New Haven road, making a
triple crossing at this point. The land-
owners were represented by counsel, but
he did not speak in opposition. The
board took the petition under advisement.

E. A. Probst, division engineer of the
section under construction, said that 700
men were at work on the 58 miles of
roadbed and that the seven steam shovels
now being used would soon be increased
to 14. The line is a part of the Grand
Trunk system and an extension of the
Central Vermont railroad.

MEXICAN OFFICIALS REPORTED CONCERNED ABOUT REBELLION

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Officials close
to President Madero admitted today that
the government is concerned about the
rebellion in Mexico state. Nearly 6000
rebels are in arms in the south and to
within a mile of Mexico City the country
is uncertain.

Appeals for help have been received
from more than a dozen towns, but the
soldiers sent to their relief have been
intercepted and repulsed by the rebels
without exception.

WASHINGTON.—Col. E. Z. Steever
wired the war department today that he
had made full preparations to drive into
Mexico any of Orozco's followers who
attempt to cross the border line into this
country. Troops have been so shifted
that a complete chain of guards is main-
tained in Texas, New Mexico and Ariz-
ona, along the international boundary.
Orozco is still in Juarez. Rebel forces
under Salazar are reported to be 35
miles west of Juarez and are making for
Sonora.

EAST BOSTON MARGINAL RAILROAD GIVES PLANS

Incorporators of the East Boston Mar-
ginal Railroad Company, which was
granted a charter by the last Massachu-
setts Legislature to build a railroad in
East Boston, have perfected a permanent
organization by the election of a board
of directors consisting of the same mem-
bers as comprise the directorate of the
East Boston (land) Company. The officers
elected are: President, Willard S.
Martin; vice-president, John Shepard;
secretary and treasurer, Joseph Weeks.

Preliminary to the actual construction
of the road the company has filed with
State Treasurer Stevens a \$200,000
bond and engineers are now engaged in
working out the details of the road's
construction which are required to re-
ceive the approval of the Massachusetts
railroad commission.

The plans provide that no streets are
to be crossed at grade and this is prac-
tically true of sidings to be made to fac-
ilities.

The proposed road will carry both
freight and passengers, will be double
tracked and operated by electricity. It
will furnish transportation facilities for
the rising 1070 acres of land owned by
the East Boston Company located be-
tween Chelsea river, Boston harbor and
Bell Isle inlet.

Connection will be made by the new
road with other railroads in East Boston
now existing or proposed and can con-
nect with any dock development in that
section of the city.

With the building of this new road it
is proposed to lay out three factory
sites on East Boston Company land with
residential sections intervening. This
will permit a substantial increase in the
present population of rising 70,000 per-
sons in the two East Boston wards. It
is also expected that developments re-
sulting from the building of the new
railroad will cause an increase in popu-
lation of Revere, Winthrop and Beach-
mont.

It is the intention of the East Boston
Company to make East Boston a model
industrial center for the location of fire-
proof factories of latest design.

PRESIDENT SENDS VETO OF LEGISLATIVE BILL TO CONGRESS

Fails to Approve Measure
Because of Seven-Year
Tenure Clause and Com-
merce Court Abolishment

SECOND IN TWO DAYS

WASHINGTON.—President Taft sent
to Congress today his second veto in
three days. He returned without ap-
proval the legislative, executive and judi-
cial appropriation bill because the bill
contains provisions for a seven-year
tenure rule for all clerks in the govern-
ment civil service and because it pro-
vides for the abolishment of the United
States commerce court.

Two hours after it had been received
from the White House with the Presi-
dent's veto message the House repassed
Wednesday the steel and iron tariff bill
and sent it to the Senate.

The vote was 173 to 83, a margin of
only two votes over the two thirds
necessary to over-ride the President.

The Senate, almost simultaneously,
was engaged in passing the Democratic
cotton tariff bill sent it a week ago by
the House. Senator La Follette's sub-
stitute, which represented the views of
the tariff board, was voted down, 46
to 19.

An amendment was attached repeal-
ing all but the pulp and paper section
of the Canadian reciprocity law.

The repassed steel bill was sent im-
mediately to the Senate and repasses to-
day with the wool bill among the papers
technically on the desk of the president
of the Senate. Both measures will be
called up Friday by Senator Simmons,
and an attempt will be made to repass
them; but the Democratic leaders have
little hope that they can obtain the
necessary two thirds vote as did the
House.

As an added chapter to the tariff pro-
gram on the floor, Mr. Underwood just
before adjournment announced to the
House the failure of the House conferees
to reach any agreement with the Senate
on the sugar tariff revision measure. The
House voted to send the bill back to
conference with instructions that the
House conferees refuse to agree to the
Senate amendments.

REPORT ON 'L' CHARGE EXPECTED FROM THE GRAND JURY SOON

It is expected that the grand jury,
which convened today, will make a re-
port tomorrow morning in the superior
criminal court on the charges made
against the Boston Elevated Railway
Company for alleged violation of the
statute prohibiting the coercing of em-
ployees into agreements not to join or
remain in a labor organization.

The charges arose from the discharge
of carmen just prior to the strike. At
the last sitting of the grand jury six
division superintendents were indicted
for perjury for swearing before the state
board of arbitration and conciliation
that they did not discharge the men for
joining or being active in the formation
of a union.

Not guilty was the verdict returned
by the jury in the superior court be-
fore Judge Dana today after deliberat-
ing three hours on the case of Frank
McCarthy who was arrested on June 7
charged with throwing missiles at a car
on Warren street, Roxbury, during the
strike. McCarthy's case was the first
of those to go to trial upon the out-
come of which depends the right of the
men to reinstatement on the road under
the ruling of the state board of arbitra-
tion which was to the effect that only
the men without records of violence dur-
ing the strike would be taken back.

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

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State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

WOMEN PASS TEST TO PRACTISE AT BAR IN MASSACHUSETTS

Bar examiners announced on Wednesday the names of 172 applicants who were successful at the recent bar examinations. Among them are two women—Emma J. Puffer of Arlington and Rosamond H. Levy of Allston.

The examiners will report the result of the tests to the court on Sept. 12 and the successful ones will formally qualify as attorneys in the supreme court on Sept. 17 or Oct. 4. The successful candidates were:

Charles N. Abbott, Morris M. Abner, Anna Allen, Thomas Allen Jr., Daniel Asher, Thomas D. Austin, Gaspar G. Bacon, Frank H. Baer, James T. Baldwin, Stanley G. Barker, Samuel Barnett, Herbert L. Barrett, Daniel S. Barry, Edmund Bassett, Samuel E. Bentley, Hugh C. Blanchard, Joseph A. Boyer, Merton L. Brown, Clifford A. Brown, H. S. R. Bulfinch, Paul L. Butler, Robert W. Byerly, Warren F. Card, Irving T. Carpenter, Frederick A. Carroll, Norman S. Case, Cyrus S. Chalmers, Harold E. Clarkin, James P. Cleary Jr., George Cohen, Simon Cohen, William A. Cole, R. A. A. Conner, Thomas H. Connelly, John J. Conway, Lester W. Coomb, Joseph R. Cotton, Hugh A. Cragg, William N. Cronin, Ralph B. Currier, Edward G. Curtis, George L. Cutting, F. J. DeSnoever, Francis H. Dewey Jr., William G. Dolan, Daniel D. Donovan, John J. Donovan, John A. Doroff, Wilfred J. Doyle, Charles D. Driscoll, John P. Driscoll, Harry E. Dunsinsky, Francis G. Duffy, Arthur G. Eastman, Charles B. Elwell, William H. Evans, Robert P. Fairing, Francis L. Fallon, Norman Ferguson, Philip J. Feinberg, George Fine, Frank H. Fittz, James T. Fitzgerald, Frank Freundlich, Ivory F. Frieshe, Dana T. Gallup, John R. Gilman, Arthur T. Good, Charles W. Gould, Merle D. Graves, George H. B. Green Jr., George P. Grimes, Clifford S. Hadley, Stanley P. Hall, Francis D. Harrington, Edward C. Harrington, Edward L. Harris, Maurice E. Harris, Michael F. Hart, Robert S. Hartstone, Maynard T. Hazen, Walter J. Hendrick, Samuel Hoot, Frederick Holt, Robert J. Holmes, Michael J. J. Horan, William F. J. Howard, Adolph Hubbard, Merrill F. Hubbard, Andrew Jackson, Max Jones, Arthur S. Jones, Frank R. Keith, George F. Keer, Louis B. King, Harold W. Knowlton, Samuel T. Laskin, Rosemond H. Levy, Finch E. Lewis, Joseph A. Locke, Henry N. Longley, William A. Loughlin, Abraham C. Lurie, Daniel J. Lyne, William J. MacInnes, Cameron Macleod, Edward L. Maguire, John P. Manning Jr., George J. Mansfield Jr., Samuel A. Marshall, David A. Marshall, Lowell A. Mayberry, Arthur P. McCormick, William E. McDonough, Robert H. Montgomery, Edward L. Moore, Leslie R. Moore, Frederick M. Myers, Alexander Nagle, John T. O'Hare, Allen S. Olmsted, Dexter E. Patison, Harold L. Perrin, Edward M. Pickman, Charles W. Proctor, Edward O. Proctor, Emma J. Puffer, Stuart C. Rand, Arthur K. Reading, Harold F. Reed, William G. Reawick, Ralph H. Robb, S. Pierre, Robert E. Rouse, Robert T. Russell, Joseph H. Samuel, Alfred Santososso, Arthur J. Santry, Albert J. Sargent, John J. Scott, Warren E. Scribner, Michael N. Stotnick, Walter M. Smith, Edward J. Stapleton, Miller D. Sever, Robert M. Stevens, John F. Sullivan, Richard R. Sullivan, Raymond F. Tift, Cushing Toppan, Daniel J. Triggs, Paul D. Turner, Hilan E. Tuttle, Charles Ulin, Max Ulin, Samuel Vaughan, Frank Vera Jr., Herbert P. Ware, Austin C. Wardell, Samuel L. Webb, Edwin B. Weiscope, Harry A. Wermoth, Chauncey E. Wheeler, Ralph M. Wight, Charles A. Wilson, Albert G. Wolf, Stewart D. Woodworth, Hrach Yervant, Edward Ziegler, Abraham Zintz.

INDIAN SCHOOL TO HAVE \$50,000

TACOMA, Wash.—Congressman Stanton Warburton telegraphed to his private secretary, Burns Poe, recently that the conference committee of Congress had agreed to a special provision in the appropriations bill whereby the Cushman Indian school of Tacoma would be allowed \$50,000 for its yearly expenses. Heretofore the appropriations for all Indian schools have been passed in a lump sum.

Through the efforts of Mr. Warburton the Cushman school will have the full \$50,000 asked for and there will be no uncertainty about having funds available for the year's work.

G. A. R. VACATION ASSURED
BROCKTON, Mass.—The plan of Councilman John A. Laird to give the members of the G. A. R. a two weeks vacation to the battlefields of the South is assured of success. Wednesday Mr. Laird announced that \$600 had been already contributed and enough is promised to make the trip possible.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
MAJESTIC—"Over the Top."

NEW YORK
COLLIER'S—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
FORTY-EIGHT—"The Just Like John."
GAIETY—"Officer 666."
GLOBE—"The Rose Malt."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—"Robin Hood."
MANHATTAN—"The Squaw Man."
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For."
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville.

CHICAGO
CORT—"Fine Feathers."
GARRICK—"A Modern Eve."
GRAND—"Officer 666."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
OLYMPIC—"Putting It Over."
POWERS—Bernhardt in films.
STUEBELER—"The Charity Girl."

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Lieut.-Col. G. R. Davis, deputy commissary-general, will make such visits as may be necessary, not to exceed one per month, during remainder of year 1912, to Columbus, O., to inspect subsistence supplies.
Capt. L. D. Cabell, tenth infantry, upon completion duty Washington, D. C., join proper station.
Capt. J. J. Boniface, second cavalry, relieved duty Ft. Riley, Kan., join his regiment.

Lieut.-Col. W. S. Wood, deputy Q. M. G., upon arrival San Francisco proceed to Boston and report to depot Q. M. for duty as his assistant.

Navy Orders

Lieutenant (junior grade) W. H. Booth, detached the Missouri, home, wait orders.
Ensign G. A. Trever, detached command the Rowan, to command the Faragut.
Passed Assistant Paymaster S. L. Bethea, detached torpedo flotilla, Atlantic fleet, home, wait orders.
Passed Assistant Paymaster C. E. Parsons, to torpedo flotilla, Atlantic fleet.
Assistant Paymaster H. C. Gwynne, detached the Paducah, wait orders.
Chief Boatwain J. W. Stokley, to the Tallahassee.
Paymaster's Clerk J. E. Reed, appointment revoked.

Movement of Naval Vessels

Arrived—Nashville at Guantanamo, Massachusetts at Orient Point, L. I.
Sailed—Sterling, from Tompkinsville for Norfolk; Cincinnati, from Shanghai for Chefoo, Scorpion, from Constantinople for Sea of Marmora.

Navy Notes

The mail address of the Justin has been changed from "Pacific Station via San Francisco, Cal." to "In care of the Postmaster, New York city."

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The operating department of the Boston & Albany railroad has ordered all station platforms lengthened between Boston and South Framingham, as it is the intention to run 10-car local trains out of South station soon to relieve freight on main lines that are occupied by passenger trains during rush hours.

The Pennsylvania railway private car No. 7501, occupied by General Manager George L. Peck and party, was attached to the New Haven and Pennsylvania Colonial express from the South station at 9 o'clock this morning en route to Philadelphia.

The private Pullman car Signet, occupied by the B. F. Jones party, en route from Pittsburgh to York Harbor, Me., was handled by the Boston & Albany railroad in record time this noon. The party arrived on the Twentieth Century limited at the South station at 11:50 a. m. and departed from North station over the Boston & Maine at 12:50 p. m.

John Cade, general manager of the Federal Signal Company, with headquarters at Albany, N. Y., is a business visitor at North and South stations today.

For their excursion from Milford, Holliston and Millbury to Ashland and Boston today the Boston & Albany road operated two special trains into South station, to return at 8:10 and 8:15 p. m.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine road is preparing a schedule of trains next week to the Rockingham fair at Salem, N. H., which will thoroughly cover important New England cities, as well as Boston.

HULL MAKES BIG GALA DAY PLANS

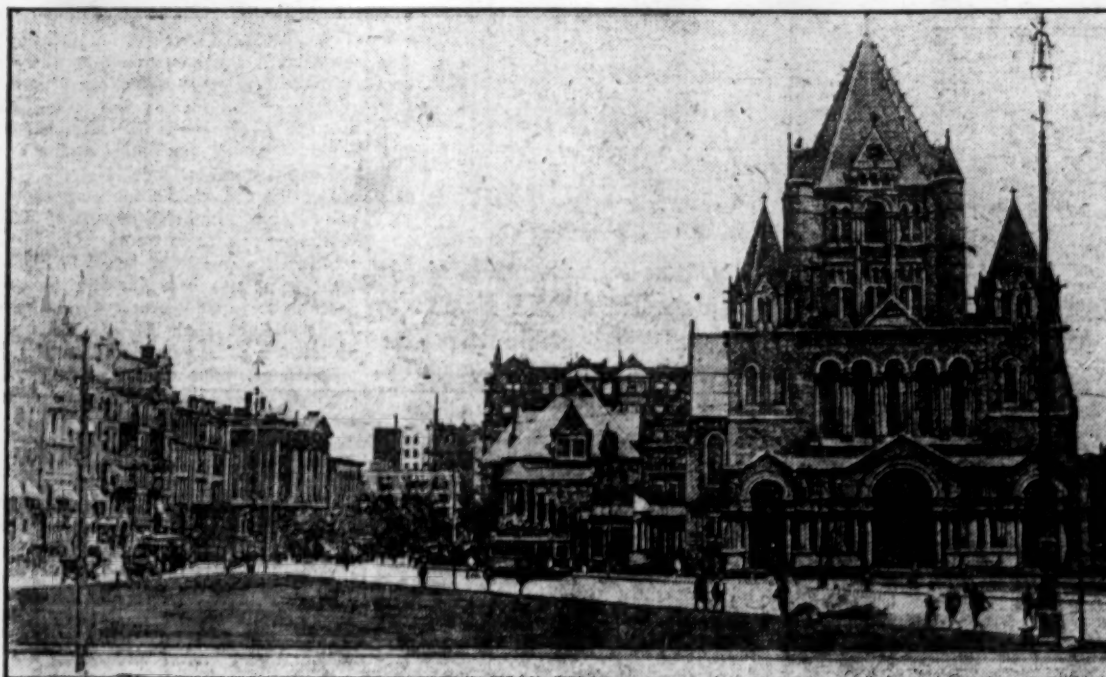
HULL, Mass.—Hull's annual gala day festivities will be held Aug. 24 and a large sum of money has been raised by subscription for the event.

There will be water sports and land sports, swimming races, track and field events and a baseball game will be arranged for children from 5 to 16 as well as for the older ones. The little ones will also be entertained with a Punch and Judy show and moving pictures. Elsie Ackroyd will give a swimming exhibition. There will be a balloon ascension.

MARYLAND PREPARES FOR TRIP

WASHINGTON—The cruiser Maryland, which will take Secretary Knox of the state department and his suite to Japan to represent the United States at the funeral services for the late Emperor, arrived on Wednesday from Alaska and proceeded to Bremerton navy yard for supplies.

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



View of Copley square showing intersection of Huntington avenue and Boylston street—Trinity church in the foreground



Section of Copley square showing the new \$4,000,000 Copley-Plaza hotel—In foreground is triangular grass plot between Huntington avenue and Boylston street

It was once voted by architects that Trinity was 98 per cent perfect as an example of church architecture, and that the public library was 96 per cent perfect for its purpose. At the time of this competition, about 15 years ago, structures in Copley square, pictures of which complete the section started in Wednesday's Monitor, were regarded as the best of their kind in the United States.

Then commercial interests began to make demands for sites on the square and would not be denied. First came the Westminster hotel. Last the beauty of the square be impaired legislation was passed while the Westminster was in course of construction that buildings in the square must not exceed 90 feet in height. The limit in other sections is 96 feet, with 125 feet in the downtown business district. The Westminster was erected to the height indicated in its builder's plans, 96 feet, but afterward was required to remove the ornamental coping to come within the special limit. Then the easterly side of the square gradually was adapted to business houses. In some cases dwellings were remodeled, in others the buildings were razed and modern business blocks erected. Two years ago the new Museum of Fine Arts was opened in the Fenway, in the midst



Hotel Westminster, one of buildings in Copley square

of the new artistic and educational center of Boston.

Later the old building was razed and the massive \$4,000,000 Copley Plaza hotel erected. This has just been opened to the public. The ivy covered church

has also disappeared, and will shortly be replaced by a business block.

Then the Library and Trinity, which once dominated the square, will be somewhat adjoined by their bulky neighbors and business will appear to rule.

The two triangular plots in Copley square were formerly privately owned. They were bought by the city in 1883. For years these plots were cultivated with flower beds. For the last few years the spaces have been occupied with greenward.

Boylston street, one of the principal thoroughfares in the city, was nearly 200 years in developing.

When Boston was settled the sea lapped the base of Beacon hill along the line of what is now Charles street, and at high tide covered about one-quarter of the common on the Park square side. Gradually this was filled in and Boylston street, called Frog Lane until 1809, was extended along the edge of the common.

Boylston street, as the filling advanced, was extended to Pleasant street in 1813, to Arlington street, 1843, to Berkeley street 1865, to Clarendon street 1870, to Dartmouth street 1873, to Hereford street 1883, to Massachusetts avenue in 1886, and through the Fens to Brookline avenue in 1894.

TREASON-FELONY CHARGE POSSIBLE OVER HOME RULE

(By the United Press)
LONDON—Sir William Byles has made a statement through the Liberal newspaper that treason-felony indictments are being drawn against prominent men accused of inciting Ulster to violent resistance of Irish home rule.

His utterance is strengthened by the announcement in the Dundee Advertiser, which is generally considered the personal organ of the first lord of the admiralty, Winston Churchill, which says that "the government is watching very

closely the sayings and doings of A. Bonar Law, Sir Edward Carson, F. E. Smith and others," and that, "in the event of disturbance," it "will act with the utmost rigor and stern judicial indifference to the position of offenders."

WINTHROP HOME WEEK PUT OVER

Winthrop Board of Trade members have decided that no old home week celebration is to be held there this year, owing to lack of time, but early preparations will be made for a celebration next summer. This action was taken at a meeting last evening, following the annual dinner and outing of the members at the Lynnway Club, Point of Pines,

POSTOFFICE BANK CALLED SUCCESS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—"The postal savings bank in Kansas City has been a successful venture for all concerned," said J. H. Harris, postmaster of Kansas City, in a recent interview. "According to reports I have received, the plan seems to have taken better here than in most other cities. The bankers who opposed it, originally, are its strongest supporters."

Reports show that thousands of dollars have come out of hiding to be placed in the government's care. The money is deposited by the government in city banks at 2½ per cent, paying depositors 2 per cent.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with subjects of general interest.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—In addressing the bankers' agricultural and educational conference at St. Paul, Edwin G. Cooley, formerly superintendent of the Chicago schools, argued that vocational training has no proper place in elementary and secondary schools. . . . Mr. Cooley was employed by the Commercial Club of Chicago to make an investigation of the German system of education, and he speaks out of much knowledge. He advocates the establishment of continuation schools for those who must leave school, early attendance at which would be compulsory. This would involve extending compulsory education to perhaps 17 years, the limit in Saxony, where continuation schools have been in successful operation since 1873. Apprentices and other boys and girls at work would be required, under such a system, to give part of their time to study. Continuation and vocational schools, on the best plan possible, should be established very generally in the United States.

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL—By an overwhelming majority the citizens of Oakland, California, have refused to recall their mayor and commissioners. These official heads, it seems, were charged with interfering with the free speech of the Industrial Workers of the World. The whole town has been in a turmoil of mid-term campaign activity for some weeks. The result appears to be satisfactory to those who believe in an orderly administration of municipal affairs. The enfranchised women are reported to have been an active force in behalf of the assailed officials. Gratifying as the result of the vote may be, however, does not it occur to the good citizens of Oakland that they have been put to an unbecomingly amount of trouble by the disaffected element? How soon will they have to go through with it again. A recall that does not recall, if not one that does, seems calculated to induce reflections hardly flattering to the device for keeping the will of the people on tap.

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR—Tom Gun is an aviator. His greater claim to fame, however, is the fact that he is just now the only Chinese aviator in the world. The other day he made an aeroplane flight in Alameda, Cal., taking with him General Lan Tien Wei, formerly in command of the Manchurian army of the Chinese republic. Tom Gun believes that an aerial fleet is necessary for all well-conducted republics, and to prove his contention he obtained permission of General Lan Tien Wei to aviate with the officer as a passenger. After being taken up 1000 feet and being shown what good control Tom Gun had of the aeroplane, the general was brought safely down. It is said that when he set foot on earth, he announced unqualifiedly that aviation would be introduced in the Chinese army. . . . But the thorough way in which the Chinese usually go at things is emphasized in Tom Gun's case. . . . He got his knowledge of aeroplaning by apprenticing himself to an aeroplane manufacturer, and in one sentence he summed up a good deal of aviation wisdom. "It is better to learn this business from the ground up than the other way around," he said.

WORCESTER TELEGRAM—No more cracks in cement. The days of the perfectly fireproof house must be close at hand with that assurance and the further perfection of asbestos products for the use of builders. Cement is mixed with about 10 per cent of petroleum residuum to make it resist water, which means that it will not crack because of water finding the way inside of the compounds of cement. Logan Waller Page, director of the office of public roads, and men under his direction made the discovery, and it is added to the sum of United States knowledge without expense to users of cement. There is apparently no doubt about the facts. Director Page and his helpers were trying to compound a mixture for making roads that would not break up, just because automobiles were rough. It is not recorded that they succeeded in that, but they found that 10 per cent of crude oil did not bother the cement and sand compounds for building purposes, but made it waterproof, and therefore crackless. The cracking of cement blocks and mass work has been one of the worst faults of that important substitute for woods. With this assurance that the cracking age is past, cement house and other buildings may be expected to win more popular favor.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WOBBURN

The Woburn brass band will give its second concert under the direction of the park commissioners at Manchester field, Winchester, Saturday afternoon.

The summer school at the Warren Free Academy closed Wednesday with an exhibition of the work of the pupils. There are three departments of manual training, woodworking, sewing and cooking. The exhibition was attended by a large number of citizens and the parents of the children. The skill shown by the pupils, both boys and girls, in the wood-working department, was especially commendable. Many articles, including chairs, tables, baskets and basket trays, were made during the term.

ARLINGTON

The Unity Club is planning to hold an outing on Labor day, Sept. 2, at Canobie lake, N. H. At the annual meeting of the club at the home of Miss Mary Cody on Broadway, these officers were elected: President, Miss Anna Hendrick; vice-president, Miss Elizabeth Reardon; treasurer, Miss Helen Purcell; financial secretary, Miss Elizabeth Reardon; corresponding secretary, Miss Eunice Quinn; executive committee, the Misses Helen O'Keefe, Margaret Cody, Mary Cody, Elizabeth Keany, Mary Loftus, Catherine Lyons, Agnes Preston and Julia Merrick.

EVERETT

Stone & Forsythe are erecting a large brick factory in this city and will remove their establishment from Stoneham here when the structure is completed. It will be ready for occupancy early next month.

Deputy Sheriff Fred A. Beals, a former member of the board of aldermen, has announced his candidacy for the board for another term.

BROOKLINE

Musical numbers taken from standard works were rendered by Signor D'Avino's band before a large audience last evening on the Cypress street playground.

NEEDHAM

Hope of Needham lodge, I. O. G. T., has elected these officers: Chief templar, John Young; vice-templar, Mrs. Harrison Eldridge; secretary, George C. Wilson; financier, Ernest Richards; marshal, Samuel F. Light; treasurer, Harrison Eldridge; deputy marshal, Mrs. C. J. Marchant; past chief templar, Charles J. Marchant; lodge deputy, George C. Barnes; sentinel, John J. Treadwell; guard, Fred E. Cookson.

The Rev. John Cornelius of Hindostan will give an address on "Missionary Work in India" at the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

DORCHESTER

Charles Bertram, commodore of the Dorchester Yacht Club, has announced that the next club run will be held on Sunday. More than 100 sail and motor boats will take the opportunity to make the trip to the Weymouth back river.

The Dorchester Young Men's Hebrew Association has announced that its first annual outing will take place on Sunday and will include a trip to Provincetown.

WAKEFIELD

Justin Howard and John McLean of H. M. Warren post 12, G. A. R., have been appointed by National Commander Hosley as aides on his staff.

C. Albert Jones, chorister of the Congregational church, will succeed George F. Wilson as supervisor of music in the public school next September. Mr. Wilson has been granted a year's leave of absence from both the local and Beverly schools.

READING

Veteran post, G. A. R., will resume its meetings on Aug. 27 and a new comrad mustered in.

Members of the town baseball team will have their annual two days' auto trip Friday and Saturday and go to Hyannis, where they will play two games with the local team.

Safety of India Said to Be Menaced by Proposed Persian Line

Plans for Railroad Through Desert Declared to Be Inspired by Russian Strategy for Route Offers Obvious Line of Advance Toward Northern Frontier

ITS EFFECT WOULD BE FAR-REACHING

In the following authoritative article, written specially for *The Christian Science Monitor*, the reader is led by a series of interesting steps to the conclusion that Great Britain has come to the point where she must risk snapping her entente with Russia or greatly weaken her position in India by aiding or acquiescing in the proposed railway across Persia to her frontier. Having stated reasons for declaring the absolute unreliability and utter unscrupulousness of Russia, the writer lays the lash across what he conceives to be the lamentably shortsighted policy of the Liberal government in Great Britain. The play of recent politics and the looming up of a Russo-Japanese alliance are features which stand out in this closely reasoned summing-up.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—If any person were told that the key to the political situation in Europe was to be found in Persia he might be pardoned for expressing complete dissent. At the same time the more closely the question is studied the more nearly this will be found to approximate to the fact.

Sidney Whitman, writing quite recently, with the intimate knowledge of German politics which is a heritage of his friendship with Bismarck, declares that if the iron chancellor could have seen the day of the entente between France, Russia and the United Kingdom, he would have regarded it as the culmination of his "nightmare of coalitions." The fact is that when Downing street determined to break away from its tradition of "splendid isolation," it took a step, the political importance of which it would be difficult to exaggerate.

It has been frequently said and it cannot be insisted upon too seriously, that naval policy depends on foreign policy. If it had not been for the entente with France it is extremely doubtful whether the shipbuilding program of Germany would have reached its present dimensions. If it had not been for the entente with Russia it is doubtful whether the Persian question in its present form would ever have arisen.

Entente Not Liked

The entente with Russia has always been regarded askance by the best authorities on the Eastern question. Soldiers of world-wide reputation, pro-consuls who know every inch of the political cockpit east of Suez, have insisted to ministers whose survey is taken from Downing street, that Russia could not be classed among civilized powers.

In dealing with France, it was possible for Great Britain, in the case of the channel tunnel, distinctly and without fear of threats, to reject the overtures of her neighbor. In dealing with Germany, British statesmen have always been certain of their ground, and it is common political knowledge, to give one instance only, that British ministers accepted the word of Bismarck without question.

With Russia this is different. In the sphere of Russian politics no one seems to know where the actual authority lies. It is not with the Czar, who delegates his authority to ministers; it is not with the foreign office, which makes treaties and forms ententes; it seems rather to be with the consular service, which ignores all the promises of the foreign office, and yet never seems to come under the ban of that office for its disobedience. The excuse of the "regrettable incident" is, of course, not peculiar to St. Petersburg, but it flourishes in the Russian consulates of the Far East rather more luxuriantly than in most other places. No one who makes an alliance of any sort with Russia imagines that Russia will keep it for one moment longer than is necessary to her, and Indian secretaries in Downing street have had this impressed upon them by ambassadors and governors-general on the continent and in the East, in and out of season.

Russia Needed Aid

At the time that the entente between London and St. Petersburg was agreed to, Russia was badly in need of assistance. The French bayonets alone were unable to give her the stability she required, and French gold was beginning gradually to show a tendency to flow with a less even tenor into the Baltic. Japan had given her a desperate physical blow in Manchuria; Austria had wounded her diplomatically almost as deeply in the Balkans; Germany had affronted her badly on the frontier, and the moral support of the United Kingdom was a thing above all others to be desired. The triple alliance was countered by the triple entente. The Bismarckian nightmare became an accomplished fact.

For the present purpose, the interesting feature of the Anglo-Russian entente is the arrangement made with respect to Persia. That country was divided into three zones, the northern zone was to be regarded as the sphere of Russian influence, the southern zone as the sphere of British influence, the middle or gulf zone, was to be a political no man's land.

For a time, all went well. Then, gradually, as the effect of the Russo-Japanese war began to wear away, and St.

SOLDIERS IN INDIA OPPOSE IRON ROAD



Map shows territory that would be affected by the proposed railway across Persia

eris of Baluchistan and Kerman offer a line of advance different from that of the Himalayan route, but in some ways as difficult.

An extremely able British military authority has pointed out how the construction of the Siberian railway aided Russia in the war with Japan. When the peace of Portsmouth was signed, Russia, thanks to this railway, had succeeded in placing no less than a million men at the front. Without this railway, the authority alluded to declares, she could not have placed more than 100,000 men.

Railway Aided Russia

It will be seen from this that the Siberian railway not only saved the Russian position, but actually made the war, as far as she was concerned, a possibility. The massing of this enormous number of men in Manchuria, compelled the Japanese to mask their advance with a corresponding army, instead of leaving these free for operations elsewhere. The trans-Persian railway would, inevitably, in the event of war, enable Russia to do in Baluchistan what she did in Manchuria, and this would mean a complete revolution of the Indian military system.

The military opposition to the trans-Persian railway has not been based on any nagging question of strategy, but on a comprehensive survey of the military situation. The Indian army is neither recruited nor organized on a scale which would enable the government in Delhi to mask such an advance, in the way adopted by the Japanese. It would mean conscription in India, with all the dangers inherent in it, or conscription at home, with all the difficulties attached to that. It would mean the defense of India, in a word, by a departure from the system of a mercenary army in the peninsula and a voluntarily enlisted army at home.

Weakness Is Exposed

The very fact that the English supporters of the scheme have proposed that the liners should be removed from the Seistan alignment, as strategically unsound, and instead brought along the shore of the gulf, in the region of Bander Abbas, is perhaps the most complete exposure of the inherent dangers of the proposal. Though this alternative avoids one danger by bringing the line under the guns of the British fleet in the Persian gulf, it opens up another, which would follow from the failure to hold the Persian gulf, and at the same time necessitates the commissioning of a very much larger force in the Indian ocean.

Anybody who knows anything about the history of the United Kingdom in the middle east knows perfectly well that there have been times when she has failed to hold the sea in these quarters. At the very moment when the proposal is being made for the weakening of the naval hold on the Mediterranean, simply on the ground of the impossibility of maintaining a preponderating force everywhere, it is proposed to build a railway, the existence of which would demand a preponderating force in the Persian gulf and the Arabian sea.

In short, from the point of view of the safety of the empire, there is no argument that can really be advanced in support of the building of the railway, and this is so clear that Lord Morley himself could not put forward, with a diplomatic shrug of the shoulders, the excuse that some such line was inevitable.

Demand Wanting

When anyone turns from the strategic to the financial side, surprise becomes even greater. Nobody has even pretended that there is any commercial demand for such an undertaking. From this point of view, the city of London remained unmoved by the proposal, and the Russian chambers of commerce have denounced it in advance. The line will run through country which is unpopulated, and through regions in which there is no immediate prospect of even the possibility of development.

If the time should ever come when this country could be developed, or when a demand for the railway could become a possible source of prosperity to the trade of India or of Persia, Lord Morley's inevitable moment might have arrived, but not only is that moment not yet; as far as human foresight can foresee, it is not likely to be for a century or more.

The line itself has been estimated to cost as little as \$15,000,000, but everybody knows this is ridiculous, and nobody seriously maintains that it would cost less than twice that amount, and probably \$40,000,000. Out of the original estimate of \$15,000,000, it is calmly proposed that the Indian government should produce \$12,500,000, and that at a time when the question of balancing the Indian budget is by no means the simplest question which faces the government in Delhi.

It is not pretended that the country in which the government admits the proposal originated, Russia, is in a position to finance the scheme. The scheme is to be financed by a European syndicate, the Societe des Etudes, which has undertaken to produce £100,000 for the preliminary surveys. Nobody imagines that an international financial group could be induced to produce such a sum as thirty or forty million pounds for philanthropic purposes, and before the end is heard of the scheme, the Societe des Etudes may be playing in politics the role recently assumed by the Societe des Mines in northern Africa.

Profits Involved
International syndicates are not commonly burdened with political qualms. The money will have to be found by the French and English bankers, whom, when the survey is complete, the Societe may find itself in a position to persuade to make the advances. The spending of such a sum as thirty or forty millions means enormous profits to the financiers. It means also the placing of enormous orders amongst the different firms whose businesses are coordinated to those of these financiers. The bankers through whose hands the millions pass, will be secure of their profits, as will the firms by whom the orders are absorbed. The loss, the inevitable loss, will fall on the investors who are induced to take up the shares, or upon the finances of the countries which are persuaded to subsidize it.

When all this has been said, it is necessary to turn to the statement of the government to discover the reasons which have induced it to play with such a proposition. The minister to whom it fell in the House of Lords to defend the action of the government was Lord Morley. For Lord Morley the country has, and justly has, the most profound respect. The confidence which the electors of Newcastle had in "Honest John," has been transferred to the statesman who has guided in his time the destinies of Ireland and of the great Indian empire.

Omissions Striking

Anyone, however, who reads Lord Morley's speech will be struck far more by what he failed to say than by what, with all his closeness of argument, his breadth of view and his literary ability, he succeeded in saying. Lord Morley argued that the building of the railway was inevitable. It may be inevitable when the country through which it is to be built is populated, when there is a commerce for it to carry and a demand for the facilities which it will afford. When that times comes, the dangers which belong to it today will have largely ceased, if they have not entirely ceased, to exist, since it is impossible to believe that when Persia has settled down to the peaceful pursuits of commerce and agriculture, and when the deserts of Baluchistan have been made fertile and prosperous, war will occupy, in human economy, the position it does today.

Lord Morley's summary of the advantages of the scheme was one of the most destructive pieces of criticism which anybody could be called upon to enjoy. Lord Curzon, he declared, was perfectly right when he said that, according to the best opinions available, the estimated profits of the line had been placed at four fifths too high, and the cost of the construction one half or two thirds too low. He also admitted that the question of the alignment, and the terms upon which the road was to be administered and controlled, and the question of the pooling of the profits were questions which could not, at the moment, be considered at all.

Persia Not Consulted

He admitted that, for the purposes of Persian trade, a good series of ordinary cart roads would probably be of greater value than the proposed highway, and he finally wound up with the admission that Persia herself had not been consulted, and that it would be time enough to consult Persia when it had been decided what concessions it would be necessary to ask of her. The government, he even said, had no desire to make a railway in Persia, but they had to guard against the possibility of finding that Persia had placed some important concession elsewhere.

This last admission was surely a little disingenuous. Lord Morley spoke as if the government in Persia was independent, and as if St. Petersburg exercised no influence over its decision, whilst he left out of sight the fact that, under the terms of the entente, it is impossible for the government in Persia to make a concession which would affect the British sphere of influence without the consent of the government in London, or in the gulf sphere without the consent, both of London and of St. Petersburg.

What really was of much more interest than this, destructive as it was to the prospects of the scheme, was the declaration, in his own words, that, "a point blank refusal might have led to a situation that would have involved disadvantages to our Indian position far more serious in character than any that could arise from this limited cooperation."

Russia Is Meant

Now, it is quite certain that the refusal of his majesty's government to entertain the Russian proposal for the construction of the Trans-Persian railway, could only cause dissatisfaction in one quarter. The way, then, in which Lord Morley's fears could be translated into fact would be through the action of Russia, exercised inside the triple entente and outside it. It is possible that the French financiers might be inclined to side with Russia, just as they were prepared, during the Agadir negotiations, to come to terms which they deemed favorable, with Berlin. It is inconceivable, however, that the French government could take up any such position.

As has been pointed out, it accepted as perfectly legitimate and natural the objections of the United Kingdom to a far less dangerous undertaking, the building of the channel tunnel. Russia's annoyance, therefore, would have

Lord Morley, for British Government, Avers That Point-Blank Refusal to Cooperate Might Have Led to Far More Serious Situation as Line Is Inevitable

RUSSO-JAPANESE PACT IS LOOMING UP

to operate outside the entente, and there are just two ways in which she might show her disappointment. She might, in the phrase used in the recent debate, in the House of Lords, determine to enter the orbit of Berlin. That is not a very likely conjunction, especially as Germany has her own views on the future of the Persian gulf, nor would such a move react immediately upon India. At the same time, it shows the manner in which the entente is regarded by the very parties to it, that one of them should think the only way of pacifying the other and preventing her from taking up an antagonistic attitude, would be by the surrender of her own strategic invulnerability.

Japan Now Danger

The real danger which Lord Morley seemed to fear must be looked for elsewhere, and it can be found in one place only, in an alliance between Russia and Japan. Not long ago, one of the first authorities in the Chinese empire assured a representative of this paper that the Peking government was satisfied of the existence of an agreement between St. Petersburg and Tokio, by which Mongolia was to be absorbed by Russia, in return for a free hand being given to Japan in Manchuria.

It is quite true that a few years ago Russia and Japan were engaged in a terrific struggle. It is quite true that the attitude of the United Kingdom at that time should have bound the people of Japan to her by every instinct of gratitude. There is, however, no sentimental-

ity whatever in Russian politics, still less in Japanese.

The fact that Russia was defeated by Japan has not deterred her from entering into an agreement with Japan with regard to Mongolia and Manchuria, and the fact that Japan received well-nigh vital support from the United Kingdom during that struggle would not prevent her from adopting a course antagonistic to the United Kingdom tomorrow, if there was anything to be gained by it.

Outlet Is Essential

It is no secret that Japan is in absolute necessity of finding an outlet for her population. In a recent article in *The Christian Science Monitor* this was made absolutely clear. What, perhaps, everybody does not know is that an enormous system of Japanese espionage stretches throughout the entire length and breadth of the Indian empire, and that her agents are to be found on the banks of the Irrawaddy and amidst the huts of Quetta.

Japan's ally, or rather the authorities in India who represent Japan's ally in the far east, are fully alive to this state of things, and fully aware that, at the first moment it may suit, sentiment would be thrown to the winds and either by a direct attack on India, or by a system of underground diplomacy directed to the production of internal convulsions in that country, the schemes of the island kingdom of the east for the creation of itself as a world power, would be undertaken.

Years ago, the Russian agents in Kandahar and Herat were a source of continual anxiety to the government at Calcutta. If, added to the Japanese agents at Quetta, were to be found a railway connecting Moscow with Karachi, the anxieties of the Indian officials would be doubled.

Combine Not Chimera

That his majesty's government does not regard such a combination as a mere chimera, is perfectly certain from Lord Morley's speech. The admission already quoted refers to some such condition of things, or it has no particular significance. Russia is not in a position, at this moment, nor is she likely to be in a position for years to come, without the construction of such a railway, to make a direct attack on India, but Russia, engaged in stirring up trouble in the orbit of Berlin, in the west, and working in concert with the government at Tokio in the far east, might be a cause of the utmost danger and anxiety to the government in Downing street. The question arises, is there any reason why the United Kingdom should give way to the suppressed threats of St. Petersburg? Most people who have studied the question, nearly all great authorities on the subject, are convinced that it would not only be safer now, but for all time, to return a distinct refusal to the Russian demands, in the consciousness that the British empire is quite strong enough to protect itself against any combination which it might be within the power of Russian diplomacy to create.

CENSUS SEARCHLIGHT THROWN ON ENGLAND

Figures Which Include Wales Show Emigration Affecting Growth of Population and Helping to Cause Excess Noticed of Females Over Males

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Many interesting details are now available with regard to the census which was taken at midnight on April 2, 1911. On that night the population of England and Wales numbered 36,070,492, which, as the aggregate area of England and Wales amounts to 88,340 square miles, gives an average of 618 persons to the square mile.

In London the actual density of population was 38,080 persons to the square mile, Middlesex coming next with 4848 and Lancashire third with 2554. It is interesting to note that while the fourth place is occupied by a Welsh county, Glamorganshire, with 1383 persons to the square mile, four out of the five lowest places are occupied by other Welsh counties, Radnorshire occupying the lowest place of all with 48 persons to the square mile.

Some idea of the extent to which the density of population has increased in the last 110 years will be gained when it is stated that there were 132 persons to the square mile in 1801, 208 in 1821, 307 in 1851, 445 in 1881, and 558 in 1901. Of the total given above 34,776,402 persons were divided up among 7,970,660 private families, giving an average number of persons per family of 4.4.

Emigration Is Felt

The increase in the population of England and Wales since the previous census in April, 1901, was 3,542,949, showing a rate of increase of 10.9 per cent, the lowest rate recorded since the date of the first census in 1801. The decline in the rate of growth of the population is attributed to emigration; the loss of population owing to the excess of emigration over immigration, which amounted to over 600,000 in 1881-1891, fell to 68,000 in 1891-1901, and rose in the last decade to over 500,000 persons.

The increase in industrial and commercial counties was 11.8 per cent in the period under review, as against 6.2 per cent in the agricultural counties. Some idea of the enormous exodus from the country to the towns during the latter half of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century can be obtained when it is stated that while in 1831 the numbers of persons living in the country and the towns were evenly divided, in 1911 as much as 78 per cent of the population were living in the towns and only 22 per cent in the country.

England and Wales contained 97 urban districts, each of which in 1911 had a population of more than 50,000. These urban districts are naturally headed by the administrative county of London with a population of 4,521,683. Liverpool comes second with a population of 746,421, Manchester being a fairly close third with 714,333. The only other urban district in England and Wales with a population of over 500,000 was Birmingham with 525,833.

These figures show, in the case of London, a decrease of 0.3 per cent in the decennial period, the percentages of increase in the cases of the three other urban districts mentioned being 6, 10.8 and 0.5 respectively. The greatest growth of all occurred in the case of what may be described as London's near-

est sea suburb, namely, Southend-on-Sea, where the population increased by 117.3 per cent during the decade.

London Expanding

A remarkable feature of the figures for the various boroughs of the administrative county of London is the evidence provided of the decline of population in the central districts, the decrease in the case of the city of London being as much as 27 per cent. In these circumstances it is not surprising to learn that the population of Greater London increased by nearly 670,000, or 10.2 per cent during the decade, so that it has now reached the enormous total of over seven and a quarter millions.

Of the 36,070,492 persons enumerated in England and Wales 17,445,608 were males and 18,624,884 were females, the preponderance of the latter being, therefore, 1,179,276. Of course, if the large number of men who would normally be residing in England and Wales, but who were serving abroad in the army, navy and merchant service, could be included, as well as the members of the mercantile community absent abroad and the fishermen at sea on the night of the census, this preponderance would be very largely reduced. It is probable, however, that the number of females would still exceed the number of males.

One cause which helps to contribute to this result is the great excess of the emigration of males over females. Although the female population of England and Wales exceeds the male population by so great an amount, they have to their credit the fact that in the prisons there were only 139 females to every 1000 males.

SPEED OF SHIPS IN DEEP WATER

On first thought the sea's depth seems of slight importance if the ship finds depths enough to give her easy draft, says a writer in *Harpers Weekly*. If she can run free apparently it makes little difference whether she has six feet or 600 feet beneath her keel and the bottom.

Such an inference is erroneous, however, for the depth exercises an important influence. The British cruisers *Blake* and *Blenheim* were expected to run 21 knots, but actually ran two knots less in shallow water. They ran again under the same power, but the depth was between 135 and 165 feet and their speed was 22 knots—one knot over the maximum calculation.

The difference in speed is attributed to the influence of the wave of "translation" displaced by the ship as she moves forward, which acts as a brake. The nearer the ship's keel to the bottom the stronger the friction.

ANCIENT COINS UNEARTHED

SMITH'S FALLS, Ont.—Two men in this vicinity have recently found a number of French and American coins. Among them is a 5-franc piece of the date 1812, bearing the head of Napoleon I. In all 148 coins have been dug up, and their total value is a matter of conjecture.



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CLERKS OF BOSTON PENSION OFFICE NOT DECIDED ON FUTURE

Whether the clerks at the Boston pension agency will move to Washington as clerks in the classified civil service when the business of the local office is transferred to the capital on Jan. 31 of next year is a matter that will not be decided for sometime, said A. J. Hoitt, the local pension agent today. He did not know, he said, how many would be willing to transfer under the new provisions to be made by the government since many of them have their homes and friends here.

The question was discussed at the local agency following the action of the Senate on Wednesday in yielding to the demands of the House for the abolition of the pension agencies throughout the United States and passing the \$150,000,000 appropriation bill.

The agencies are said to be behind with payments of these pensions to an aggregate of about \$10,000,000 since Aug. 4, due to the lengthy dispute over the bill which delayed the making of the appropriation.

Under the Senate provision, the payment of all pensions will be made directly from the pension bureau at Washington.

The provision would retire 18 \$4000 officials and result in the retirement of the removal to Washington of several hundred clerks. A saving of about \$250,000 in administration of the pension laws would follow.

Word was received today that the veterans whose pensions have been delayed probably will receive their overdue checks Saturday. Checks are already prepared for mailing and as soon as the President signs the bill authorization for their payment will be telegraphed from Washington. All the pensioners, it was said today ought to receive their checks by next Tuesday at the latest.

LIVING COSTS HIGHER, MORE PAY NECESSARY IS PLEA FOR CARMEN

A plea to consider the high cost of living as a reason for increasing wages was made by William B. Fitzgerald today in continuing his argument at the State House before the trolley arbitration board which is hearing the request for more pay made by the Springfield and Boston & Worcester street car men.

Mr. Fitzgerald urged that the members of the commission should make every possible investigation, even outside of the evidence presented in an effort to learn the justice of the demands of the men. Attorney Bosworth, representing the companies, said he would offer no objection to such a course but he thought it somewhat unusual that an issue might be determined upon evidence which neither of the parties involved had an opportunity to meet.

The board decided that such outside investigations will be limited to a study of matters relevant to the testimony presented.

Michael J. McKenna, an employee of the Worcester company, was on the stand during the morning session.

LIVING COST BILL ON CALENDAR

WASHINGTON—Representative Sulzer's high-cost-of-living bill has been put on the special calendar for passage under suspension of rules and probably will be voted on at this session. The Crawford bill, which is identical in the Senate, was passed April 15. President Taft urged this bill in a special message last February and will undoubtedly approve it.

WALKER PAPERS WITH NEARLY 3000 SIGNATURES FILED

A partial list of papers nominating Joseph Walker for Governor was filed with the secretary of state at noon today.

The papers from Middlesex county headed by former Governor J. Q. A. Brackett of Arlington contained 1153 certified names; 704 certified names were filed from Bristol county; 266 of these being from New Bedford; Plymouth county papers contained 642 certified names, 225 being from Brockton and 482 certified names were filed from Hampden county, making a total of 2961.

It was said at the Walker headquarters that this was only part of the papers that have been received, and another instalment will be filed in a few days.

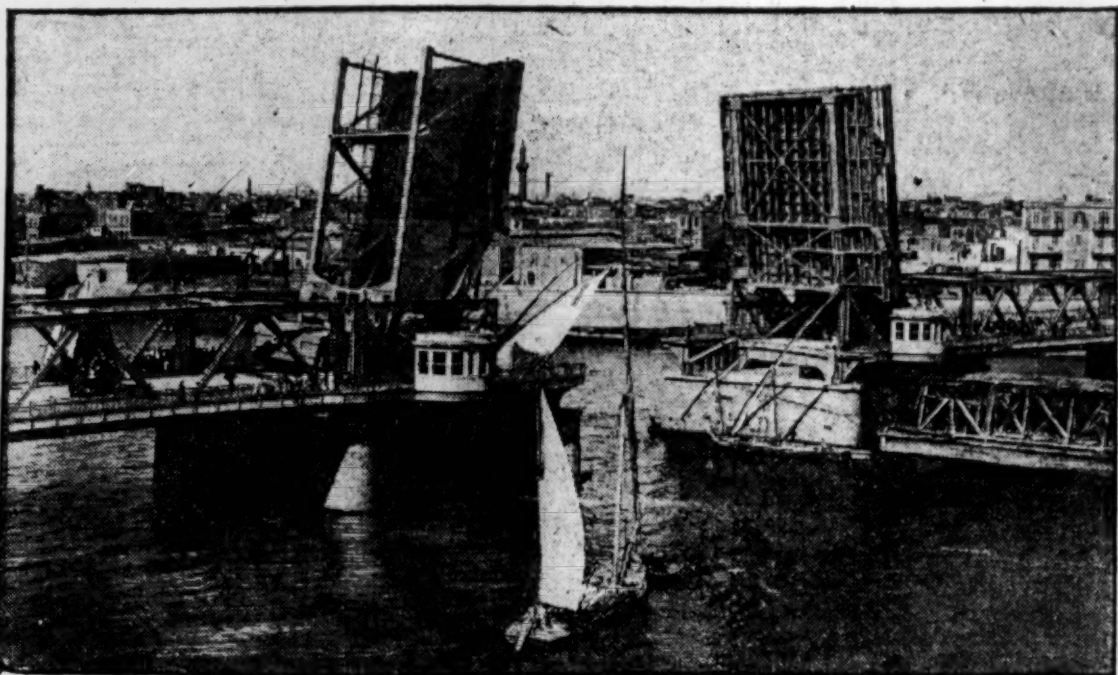
NORUMBEGA STILL FAST ASHORE

SOUTHWEST HARBOR, Me.—Efforts of the steamer Moosehead and a towboat to float the passenger steamer Norumbega, which went ashore Monday night near her landing place here, having failed, the revenue cutter Woodbury left Portland Wednesday to render assistance. A third attempt was made with the high tide at midnight to float the steamer, the Woodbury assisting.

DEALERS EXPLAIN RISE IN COAL

Local coal dealers explained today that the advance of 25 cents a ton on the retail price of all grades of anthracite for Sept. 1 is the regular advance made about this time of the year and is only the result of the monthly 10-cent increase imposed upon the retail men, and the 8,000,000-ton shortage in New England caused by the recent coal strike.

NEW BOULAC BRIDGE ACROSS NILE OPENS BIG SPAN BY ELECTRICITY



(Copyright)

Opening span of Boulac bridge in Cairo, Egypt, which allows a clear passage of eighty-eight feet for boats

(special to the Monitor)

CAIRO, Egypt—On July 8 the new Boulac bridge was tested satisfactorily and is now open for traffic, although the tramcars have not yet commenced to run over it.

In convenience it surpasses the other Nile bridges with the exception of the Khartoum bridge which it resembles in several features. The roadway is wide enough for two cars and three other vehicles abreast and there is a sidewalk for foot passengers outside the main girders on each side, affording uninterrupted views either up or down the river.

The opening span is operated by electricity, and can be opened or closed in less than two minutes. It is on the "rocking chair" principle, known technically as the "Schere rolling lift." The clear passage for boats is 88 feet but the space between the two leaves of the opening span is considerably greater, owing to the bridge being built "askew," that is, not at right angles to the river. Various tests were made, one being to load a span with 14 tramcars and 24 dust and water vans, weighing altogether 300 tons, the sidewalks being loaded with 80 tons more at the same time. The deflection was exceedingly small under all tests.

This new bridge, with its smaller continuation over the other channel of the Nile on the other side of Gezira (island), will open up to tramway traffic that beautifully wooded island and the district of Giza beyond

PASS BILL TO HOLD FORFEITED LANDS

WASHINGTON—The Senate today passed the House bill relating to land suits brought by the government in Oregon to regain vast tracts of public lands, in which the railroad company to which they were granted failed to fulfill terms of the grant. The bill provides that none of the lands reverting to the United States shall become subject to entry.

The attorney-general is given authority to compromise suits. This does not apply, however, to the suit brought by the government involving 2,360,000 acres now pending in the district court of Oregon wherein the United States is complainant and the Oregon & California Railroad Company, the Southern Pacific Company, Stephen T. Gage, the Union Trust Company and others are defendants.

SAY MR. FESSENDEN HAS LOST RIGHTS

Halsey M. Barrett and Samuel N. Kitter, receivers of the National Electric Signaling Company, brought a bill in the United States district court today against Reginald A. Fessenden asking that he be restrained from disposing of wireless patents or from levying any execution by applying for one on the judgments of \$411,850 entered on Aug. 6 in his favor.

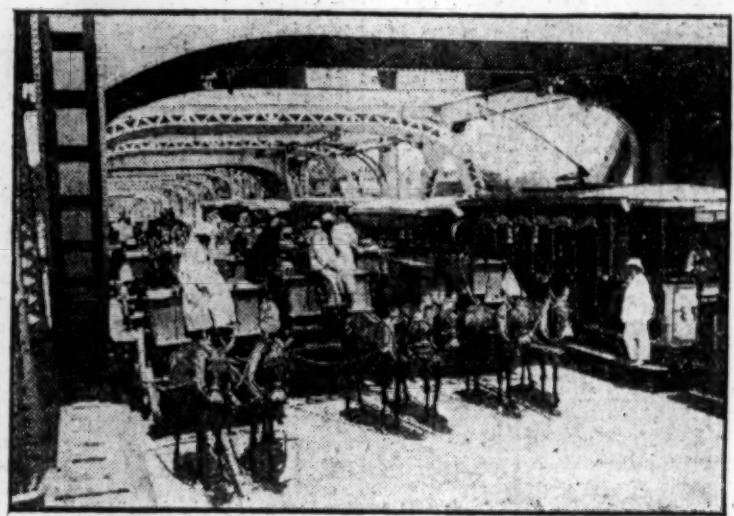
They say that in a suit filed by the company against him in the court of common pleas in Allegheny county, Pa., he was ordered on April 12, 1911 to assign to the company all patents or application for patents, the bill having been taken as confession because of his failure to file an answer.

\$3500 FIRE IN WAIST SHOP

Stock and manufactured goods of the Radcliffe Waist Company on the fourth floor of the five-story stone building, 129 and 128 Summer street, were burned early Wednesday evening. The loss was about \$3500, most of which is shared by J. L. Gleason & Co., electric manufacturers, and the Chicago Tanning Company, occupant of the floor below, and on the Kerdyk Tanning Company, occupying the second floor.

RUGGLES STREET BOYS' OUTING

About 40 boys from Ruggles street and vicinity are going on an outing as guests of the Newton Y. M. C. A., and the women's auxiliary of that organization, under the direction of Mrs. E. A. Whitney as chairman, next Wednesday. Thirty-five boys from East Boston enjoyed a similar outing at Newton yesterday.



(Copyright)

Testing span of new bridge across Nile with cars, vans, etc., totaling 380 tons

CANAL AGREEMENT DENIES FREE USE TO U. S. FOREIGN SHIPS

WASHINGTON—An agreement on the Panama canal administration bill was reached by the conference committee of the House and Senate Wednesday by which free passage is denied to American owned ships engaged in foreign trade, foreign shipbuilding materials are admitted free of tariff to the United States and the interstate commerce commission is given power to break up any combination of competing rail and water lines which it finds are not for "the public good."

Two of the six members of the conference committee, Senator Brandegee and Representative Stevens of Minnesota, declined to sign the report. Those who did attach their names to the agreement were Senators Bristow and Simmons and Representatives Adamson and Sims. As perfected in the conference committee the canal bill now provides, in brief:

Free passage for American ships engaged in coastwise trade. American registry for American-owned foreign-built ships engaged exclusively in foreign trade.

No tariff on foreign shipbuilding materials for use in this country.

Trust-owned ships prohibited from the canal.

Railroads prohibited from owning competing waterway lines operating "through the canal or elsewhere" when such ownership is detrimental to the public welfare.

Interstate commerce commission authorized to investigate control of water lines by railroads and sanction it where it is beneficial.

One man government for Panama canal zone.

In dropping out the Senate amendment giving free passage to American ships engaged in foreign trade, the conference committee met the opposition of those who considered this a direct violation of the treaty with Great Britain.

Practically all the force of the Bourne railroad amendment attached to the bill in the Senate was retained by the conference. It was rewritten to give the interstate commerce commission the right to determine whether railroads should be allowed to hold water lines and to sanction such ownership when it was in the public interest.

The railroad section of the bill is drastic in its terms and broad in its powers. It confers on the interstate commerce commission. It prohibits railroads "after July 1, 1914, from owning or controlling competing steamship lines, "operating through the Panama canal or elsewhere," and gives to the interstate commerce commission the power to determine whether the railroad and steamship lines are "competing carriers," within the meaning of the law.

ARMIES FACE TO FACE READY FOR BIG BATTLE IN CONNECTICUT GAME

MANEUVER HEADQUARTERS, Stratford, Conn.—With the Red and the Blue armies facing each other in long parallel lines running north and southwest of the Housatonic river, and but a few miles of broken country separating them, a general engagement between the Red army of invasion and the Blue forces defending the approach to New York is expected early Friday morning.

The two armies, the Red and the Blue, are spending today perfecting their lines of battle, with now and then a small skirmish between small scouting parties. In order to be near the scene of battle General Bliss moved his headquarters here this morning from Stratford. The aviation section was split up, one plane being with each army and one for headquarters use. The beginning of the flight, however, will be made from Stratford as in the past. Today the aviators in automobiles scoured the country over which the big battle will be fought and picked possible landing places.

The battle lines of the two armies are now about eight miles long and close together. The Blues are firmly entrenched in the hills and will offer a stubborn resistance to the invading Reds. Lieutenants Arnold and Kirtland of the hydroaeroplane, which was wrecked as they were flying from Marblehead, Mass., reported at Stratford today. The Blue line of battle runs through the towns of Huntington and Monroe, the Red front being about four miles from the Housatonic at Shelton.

PRESIDENT WON'T SEE WAR GAME

WASHINGTON—President Taft does not expect to attend the war game in Connecticut. He had hoped to see it finish.

Secretary of War Stimson today abandoned his proposed trip to the maneuvers. His presence is needed here in connection with extra cabinet business. Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff, will leave tonight to review the troops at the close of the maneuvers.

LIVESTOCK RATES SUSPENDED

WASHINGTON—Bearing directly on the high cost of meat and meat products, action was taken by the interstate commerce commission today to suspend advances in rates on livestock from points in New Mexico to Kansas City, Mo., and other places from Aug. 20, to Feb. 21, 1913. A number of other proposed advances in rates on live stock have recently been suspended by the commission.

OLYMPIC ARRIVES LATE

NEW YORK—With a broken propeller the Olympic, sister ship of the Titanic, arrived in port today almost a day behind schedule. The Olympic broke a blade of one of her propellers just after leaving Queenstown.

MAYOR SAYS LIGHTS ARE NOT MOST NEEDED OF IMPROVEMENTS

Mayor Fitzgerald, in replying to the finance commission's recommendation that he authorize the purchase of 11,000 Gratezin lamps, said today that he had instructed Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, to get reliable figures on the cost, which he will submit to the city council for action.

The mayor says that there are many things more needed by the city than the change in lighting at present and invites the finance commissioners to come to his office any day and hear the complaints and requests for other improvements.

The commission takes the ground that the mayor's arguments in favor of extending the Rising Sun Company's contract are without basis and that the best thing he can do is to take the advice of Louis Rourke, commissioner of public works, and install the Gratezin street lighting system.

This was contained in a report sent to the mayor by the commissioner last night.

The communication takes up in detail the reasons given by the mayor for refusing to approve the purchase of the Gratezin lamps and favoring a new contract with the Rising Sun Company. In regard to the more pressing improvements, the commission declares that these same improvements existed at the time the money was authorized by the city council and later approved by the mayor. The commission says the mayor should have vetoed the order at that time if he thought other matters were pressing. The commission says:

"The money may be diverted to some other improvement, but to do so requires the joint action of the mayor and the city council. The commission does not believe that the city council will join with the mayor in such a transfer. As a result of this lack of cooperation, the money will remain in the city treasury to the credit of street lighting until either the mayor uses it for its intended purpose or a city council is elected which will join with him in diverting it to other uses."

"The latest offer of the Rising Sun Company the commission deems to be merely an excuse for further delay. The offer would give the Rising Sun Company practically complete control of the city's gas lighting for the balance of the mayor's present term, it declares."

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS MEET OPPOSITION OF SPRINGFIELD MEN

Counsel for the city of Springfield and for the Berkshire Street Railway Company and the town of Blandford argued on the merits of the proposed north and south locations of the extension to the street railway through Becket, Otis, Blandford and Huntington, in respect to its relation to the development of the watershed of Springfield, before the railroad commission today. A number of residents from North Blandford were present.

W. H. Brooks, for the city of Springfield, opened the hearing by declaring that the city was planning to develop the northern part of the watershed about North Blandford and to construct a reservoir and that it objected to any electric line crossing that shed. Reasons for the objection were that the road would bring picnic parties and that it would increase the price of real estate which the city would be obliged to purchase. He asked that every kind of reasonable investigation be made before the route was determined.

Thomas Beech, engineer for the water commission of Springfield, testified he had surveyed the northern route proposed by the commission and found that satisfactory connections could be made at either end with the rest of the line.

When questioned by Henry W. Ely, counsel for the street railway company, he had no maps to present as to the elevations of the northerly route and the points at which it would connect with the rest of the extension. The hearing was adjourned until later in the day. E. H. Brewster represented the town of Blandford.

ATTY.-GEN. SWIFT FILES PAPERS

Attorney-General James M. Swift filed with the secretary of the commonwealth today his nomination papers for a re-nomination as the Republican candidate for the position which he now holds. The papers contain a total of 1918 names, secured in Bristol, Suffolk, Essex, Worcester, Franklin and Hampden counties.

The papers of State Auditor John E. White of Tibury, who is also a candidate for re-nomination, were filed late yesterday.

DEMOCRATS PLAN STATE CONVENTION

Members of the Democratic state committee met at the Elks Club this afternoon to make arrangements for their convention. It is expected that there will be a contest between the Foss and Pelletier members of the committee over the selection of a chairman as well as over the chairmanship of the committee on resolutions.



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SPECIAL RATES WILL BE QUOTED ON APPLICATION FOR PARTIES DESIRING SUITES FOR THE SEASON

FRED STEBBY, Managing Director. J. C. LAVIS, Manager.

WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 2 next.

GOVERNOR WILSON LEAVES FOR THE FARMERS' PICNIC

SEAGIRT, N. J.—Governor Wilson left his summer home here today to attend the farmers' picnic at Gloucester this afternoon. A private car was obtained for the trip and the Governor's entourage included State Chairman Grosscup, the candidate's secretary, and newspaper men. It was planned to make a change at Camden, not entering Philadelphia.

Governor Wilson said that he would confine his remarks to the political and economic features of the campaign pertinent only to farmers. Josiah Wilson, a Nashville editor, and brother of Governor Wilson, left for his home today after several weeks at the "Summer Capital."

Governor Wilson announced Wednesday that he would make his first speech outside of New Jersey at the State grange picnic at Williams grove near Harrisburg, Pa., on Aug. 20.

Visitors Wednesday included Joseph E. Willard of Richmond, W. C. Hope, general passenger agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; R. H. Wallace, general passenger agent of the Erie; W. J. Craig, general traffic manager of the Atlantic Coast line; H. G. Elliott, general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk; Dr. Arthur A. McLean, treasurer of the Democratic state committee of New York, and W. Carl Ely of Buffalo, president of the International Traction Company.

Governor Wilson decided Wednesday not to attend the ceremonies at Indianapolis next week when his running-mate, Governor Marshall, is notified of his nomination.

THREE PRESIDENT CANDIDATES ASKED

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Governor Wilson, President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt may speak from the same platform on the Steel pier here Sept. 10.

The annual national encampment of the United Spanish war veterans will be held here from Sept. 7 to 14, and invitations for Sept. 10 were extended to the Republican, Democratic and Progressive presidential candidates. Governor Wilson accepted unconditionally. President Taft sent a tentative acceptance, and Colonel Roosevelt expressed a desire to meet his war associates.

MEETING FOR WOMEN PLANNED

NEW YORK—Madison Square theater, which occupies a corner of Madison Square Garden, has been rented by the Democratic national committee for a series of noonday meetings for women during the campaign. The first meeting will be held next Tuesday and will be in charge of Mrs. J. Borden Harrison of this city and Mrs. A. S. Alexander of New Jersey.

MISS BOARDMAN DECLINES

MANCHESTER, Mass.—Miss Mabel T. Boardman, chairman of the executive committee of the American National Red Cross, announced Wednesday that owing to her position she could not act as chairman of the advisory committee selected by the Republican national committee to conduct the woman's work for the reelection of President Taft.

PASSAGE UNDER RAILROAD TRACKS

Construction of the foot passage beneath the tracks of the Providence division of the New Haven road about half way between the Boylston and Jamaica Plain stations connecting Lamartine street through Lawndale terrace with Amory street is expected to start soon.

TWO PROGRESSIVE FACTIONS SPLIT

Charles S. Baxter and the Progressive Republicans decline to accept the program of Matthew Hale of the Progressives relative to forsaking all state candidates of the regular Republicans, but they say they are ready to endorse Colonel Roosevelt for the presidency.

Their rather complicated position was revealed at a session of the leaders yesterday afternoon. The Progressive Republicans decided against breaking away from the party on the Governorship and agreed to take no action on either Colonel Benton or ex-Speaker Joseph Walker who are the candidates for the Republican nomination.

AID OF WOMEN TO BE URGED

NEW YORK—Miss Eleanor Carpenter, who is in charge of organizing the women for the campaign in the Progressive party, said Wednesday that a call will shortly be issued to the women of the United States urging them to work for the Progressive ticket.

REPUDIATE TAFT ADMINISTRATION

DALLAS, Tex.—The Lyon-Roosevelt faction of the Republican party in Texas Wednesday determined to change the name of the party to the "Progressive Party of Texas" and elected Cecil A. Lyon as national committeeman. Resolutions adopted repudiated the administration of President Taft.

ROOSEVELT MEN TO GET TIME

BALTIMORE—Under a resolution adopted by the executive committee of the Republican state committee Wednesday, the Roosevelt electors remaining on the regular Republican ticket will be given seven days to decide what they intend to do.

PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATE NAMED

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—Lyman P. Thomas of this town will be candidate for county commissioner from this district on the Progressive ticket. William H. Bassett of Bridgewater will be the candidate on the Republican ticket.

NO MEETING ON COMMON

Roosevelt headquarters announced Wednesday night that there is no foundation for the report that Colonel Roosevelt would speak Saturday evening on Boston Common.

MR. LORING NOT A CANDIDATE

BEVERLY, Mass.—Augustus P. Loring, Jr., has decided not to be a candidate for Republican nomination to the Legislature from the Twentieth Essex district, according to an announcement made today.

NEGRO COMMITTEEMAN NAMED

NEW YORK—John R. Glead of New York, a negro, has been made a member of the Progressive state committee. It is announced that Glead will receive daily at headquarters members of his race who call.

DENIAL BY COLONEL ROOSEVELT

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—The testimony of former Governor Odell of New York Wednesday before the Senate committee which is investigating campaign funds was contradicted Wednesday night by Colonel Roosevelt, who said he had not a thing to add to what was contained in his statement containing the letters published at that time. Mr. Odell said that E. H. Harriman raised a fund of \$240,000 for the 1904 campaign fund shortly after a conference between Mr. Harriman and Colonel Roosevelt at the White House.

REAR ADMIRAL ZANE RETIRES

WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral Abraham Vanhoy Zane, president of the board of inspection of shore stations, was placed upon the retired list on Wednesday on account of age. Admiral Zane is a native of Pennsylvania.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

EMBROIDERED GOWN IS DAINTY

Made of marquisette, with graceful fichu

GOWNS made of thin material are particularly charming treated in this way, for the skirt is full enough to mean some folds and a graceful effect, while the fichu is one of the prettiest possible. It can be extended to form a position at the back or finished at the belt as preferred, and the blouse beneath is made with sleeves that are stitched to the armholes. There are undersleeves that can be used or omitted as desired.

The skirt is a very simple one. There is a wide back gore with two narrower side gores which are joined and lapped onto a panel. In this case, the panel is trimmed with lace and frills, but it can be made with a hem and three wide tucks above, or it can be made perfectly plain and either of the same or contrasting material. Both high and natural waist lines are correct. This skirt can be finished in either way.

For the frock adapted to parties, marquisette is as pretty as any material that could be named, but this same model could be utilized for dimity, lawn or batiste to be very dainty and charming. Dimity with trimming of Valenciennes banding and with the front gore hemmed and tucked would be charming in a much simpler way.

For the medium size, the blouse will require four yards of material 27, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 44, with four yards of banding and 12 yards of lace for frills and 1 1/2 yards 18 inches wide for the chemise and undersleeves; the skirt five yards 27, four yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 5 1/2 yards of banding and 1 1/2 yards of lace.

The pattern of the blouse (7351), cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure, and of the skirt (7483), in sizes from 22 to 30 inches waist measure, can be bought at any May Manton agency, or



will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Manton temple, Chicago.

WOMAN MAKES TINY FARM PAY

Another breeds cattle, and a third finds success in flowers

MARY RANKIN CRANSTON, a New York librarian, was getting a good enough salary as salaries go, but only that and nothing more.

She hunted about, found a little farm in New Jersey, made a payment on it with her savings of six years—savings from money earned by extra work, not from her regular salary—and two and a half years later she quit library work for good and moved out to her farm.

She planted potatoes and failed. She planted rice and failed. But in the second failure she learned a lesson about raising hay that was worth the failure. She nursed the fruit trees already on the place and added more, planted some berry bushes, bought some chickens and for the first time knew the real meaning of the word "independence."

From the beginning the little farm of 14 acres has paid living expenses. If its owner wants a new hat, says the Housekeeper, she finds it in the hens' nests. If she needs a new dress, there is one hanging on the berry bushes or on the fruit trees; and from the hay field can be harvested new books or a buggy, as the need of the moment may be. So far Mrs. Cranston has done all of the work herself except the ploughing, harrowing and cultivating.

"I look after my horse, chickens, garden, crops and housekeeping all alone, and love every bit of it," she declares enthusiastically. And in spare moments she has received enough from magazine articles and from lectures to pay for a new house.

She would not recommend her sort of farm life for leisure lovers, but in return for constant work and good management she has found independence, keen pleasure and the best possible opportunity for self-development. Incidentally she has discovered that she can do a bigger day's work than she ever dreamed of and feel the better for it.

Miss Mary E. Boots of Milpitas, Cal., grew up on a ranch, but her education fitted her as well for teaching or giving

music lessons as for ranching. When her father left his ranch to be divided among his children Miss Boots did not let her brothers manage her share, with theirs. She had begun on her own hook, in her own doorway, as a child when, with money earned from chickens, she bought a cow. With this beginning she kept on until she had quite a herd, breeding from fine strains of Holsteins.

Whatever she now has, whether a cow, a collier, a strawberry plan or a wagon, it must be the best. In addition to cattle, Miss Boots has made a specialty of tomatoes, potatoes, strawberries and raspberries. When the land gets poor she plants alfalfa.

Years ago a woman in Ventura, Cal., stepped out of her back door into her flower garden in the hope of sharing the husband's burden of supporting the family. She loved her flowers, and in time the name of Theodosia B. Shepherd came to be known among florists, from ocean to ocean, as a seed grower, and the originator of many splendid new varieties of flowers.

In that first little garden Mrs. Shepherd's helper was her 6-year-old daughter, and as the business grew Myrtle Shepherd learned the ways of it unconsciously. Her marriage took her away from home, but when with her mother's passing there came a question of selling the gardens she could not let them go. Thus she took the management of the business.

Already she had learned that the thing to do was to specialize. She began with petunias, that faithful denizen of the humblest garden. She has doubled it, and lengthened the stem and coaxed it into colors and forms that rival the orchid, and her latest achievement, one toward which floriculturists have striven for years, is the causing of the double varieties to seed. Meanwhile she has carried on successfully a general florist business, giving particular attention to climbing and tree begonias, double sweet peas and other varieties of flowers which were originated by her mother.

SUIT PICTURES TO APARTMENT

They should be hung flat on wall

HANG pictures flat on the wall, they are no longer tilted. Fine marine views are always in good taste for living room or library. The long side walls of a hall make an excellent gallery for engravings and etchings. Some time try having your hall a la Rembrandt—tan walls with Rembrandt prints in sepia.

Pretty passepartout motto pictures with delicate violet or rose decoration are very appropriate for milady's boudoir, says the Washington Herald.

Attractive for the country house or bedroom of city homes are those sketchily painted pictures which show any one of the various subjects with singular grace of poise, if of animal, bird, or fish life, and if of flowers or butterflies, the same charm of naturalness lingers in it.

In furnishing a new home, if you are to have pictures, have unobtrusive, preferably plain wall papers for background; as to the pictures, go slowly, get them one by one, for a bare wall is preferable to a poor picture.

Good photographic reproductions are within everybody's reach and add a touch of refinement to the simplest home. At the present time small pictures are

in preference to very large ones. Miniatures are always in good taste.

A good scheme to improve the appearance of a room is to have the pictures hung with fine covered wire the same shade as the wall paper. This does away with the cut up appearance caused by the ordinary metal wires.

Pictures should not only be suited to the apartment where they are to be hung, but also suited to each other. It is a mistake to hang a water color next to an oil painting, as it is wrong to place a reprint beside a fine engraving. Never crowd too many pictures on a wall so that no one can be properly appreciated.

The wide Flemish oak frames now used so much for photographs look well on almost any wall, but they are essentially intended for a plain background.

Pictures should hang so the center will be on a level with the line of vision of the person of average height.

One-piece dresses of black China silk have collars and cuffs of white or black net.

TRIED RECIPES

POTATO SOUP

BOIL a quart of potatoes and an onion until thoroughly cooked. Pour off the water. Add a piece of butter the size of an egg and beat the whole well with a fork or wooden spoon. Heat a quart of milk and pour over this mixture. Salt and pepper to taste. Keep it hot on back of stove until served, but do not allow it to boil after the milk has been added.

RIGHT WAY TO POACH EGGS

Have a saucepan of water boiling hot, but not actually bubbling. Break the eggs, one at a time, into a saucer and slide them into place in the water. Draw the pan aside where they can not boil and baste the water over them with a spoon until they are covered with a thin veil of white. Have ready slices of bread toasted, buttered and cut in pieces the size of the eggs and arranged on a hot platter. As each egg is lifted out on a skimmer, trim off the ragged edges and slide it on the toast.

PEANUT COOKIES

One and a third cups sugar, one cup butter or part drippings, one egg, four tablespoons sweet milk, one teaspoon soda and one cup peanuts put through grinder (one quart before shelled). Flour to roll.

HAM TOAST

A nice way to use the remnants of a boiled ham is to make ham toast. Grind or chop the ham until you have about a cupful of meat, using some of the fat, as that improves the flavor. Melt a tablespoon of butter in a saucepan and add a tablespoon of flour. As soon as blended add 1-1/3 cups of sweet milk. Let this thicken slightly, then add ham and the whites of two hard-boiled eggs which have been mashed with a fork. Season with pepper and a little salt. Pour over round slices of toast which have been placed on a platter. Take the yolks of the eggs and put through a potato masher or grater and sprinkle over the top. Garnish with parsley.

VEGETABLE DINNER A LA CASSEROLE

To those who may not have a casserole dish a good sized bean pot will prove a good substitute, but be sure to have it covered tightly. A boiled dinner prepared in this way and cooked in the oven does away with the disagreeable odor which penetrates every part of the house. One large head of cabbage, one turnip, two carrots, two beets (if small), two parsnips. Put all in casserole with water sufficient to cook, and on top put one pound sausage; cover tightly and cook four and a half hours; at the end of that time uncover and lay in potatoes that have been pared. Cook half an hour longer. Liver and bacon can be used in place of sausage.

POOR MAN'S CAKE

One egg, one cup sugar, one cup milk, two tablespoons butter, one teaspoon vanilla or other extract, two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder. Beat together the egg and sugar till light; add milk, then the melted butter and extract. Sift the flour and baking powder twice, add the liquid mixture to them and beat well. Bake about 45 minutes in a moderate oven.—San Francisco Call.

SWISS SERVANTS

In Switzerland there is a great association of women who are working over the different social questions of the day, writes a contributor to the Monitor. One of the branches of that work is devoted to giving servants, who have been in the same family for five years a diploma. If they stay for 10 years, women get a silver brooch, and men a tie pin with emblem of the association; and if they continue in the same service for 20 years they are presented with a silver watch. In Switzerland one very often meets those who have served in the same family for 40 and 50 years.

GOOD SUBSTITUTE

For a substitute for whipped cream: Beat the whites of two eggs very stiff; slice thinly one banana, add to the eggs and beat until thoroughly dissolved; sweeten to taste with powdered sugar, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. The richness of color and delicious taste make this the equal of, rather than a substitute for whipped cream.

The High Price of Meats

Is simply a natural result of supply and demand. If you want to reduce the demand and thus secure some relief from high prices—eat less meat. You may be eating too much now. Eat it less often, and substitute some other good wholesome nutritive food. Try the old Standard Reliable Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour. This flour makes the most wholesome and delicious food. Full of strength and goodness.

RAISIN BREAD made of this flour is a meal in itself, more nutritious than meat. Ask your grocer for Franklin Mills Flour. Get it in original packages as packed at the mill. It is put up in sealed cartons, sacks, barrels and half barrels. If he can't supply you write us.

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ALL FROM PIECE OF NECK MEAT

Many meals and a dozen mince pies

IN providing for my family of six it is absolutely necessary for me to make every dollar do its full duty. Prices ran from 16 to 18 cents per pound for stew meat, and steaks or roasts were simply out of reach.

"Have you a neck piece?" I inquired. The merchant produced a heavy, handsome side of beef.

"What do you get for the neck?" "Seven cents for the first cut, eight for the second," he said.

"If I took both cuts, how much could you let me have for eight?" I bargained. He indicated on the meat about where he would cut, and I was satisfied. He sawed it off and weighed it. There were 18 pounds strong. I had him cut it into three parts nearly equal; the first part was nearly half bone, the second half less, and the third was nearly all meat. This last piece I asked him to cut into suitable size for stewing. I purchased two pounds of suet and two of pork chops.

The first cut of this meat was washed, trimmed, and placed in a kettle to boil. After it had cooked two hours the pork chops were added, and all was cooked till the meat separated from the bones. It was then salted, taken from the stove and allowed to cool. The liquor had nearly all boiled away, and after cooling, I took out about half the beef, chopped it with a pound of the suet, added twice its bulk of chopped apples, sweetened it partly with good molasses and partly with sugar, added salt, spice, raisins and currants to taste, and I had mince-meat for a dozen pies. I packed it in an earthen jar and put it in the cellar till I should need it. The rest of this kettle of meat, including the pork, I removed from the bone, chopped, seasoned quite highly with salt, pepper, sage, moistened sufficiently with the liquor, and packed in a deep bread-tin. Here I had about four pounds of what we call "pressed meat." When cold, this will slice like hogshead cheese, is much more wholesome, and quite as palatable. This is most convenient for supper and breakfast. What little liquor was left in the kettle was used as the basis of a split-pea soup.

The second cut I boiled in plenty of water, with two bay leaves and a half-dozen cloves, till very tender. Then I added a handful of salt, and allowed to cool in the liquor. It was very nice sliced and eaten cold. That portion which would not slice well made a very

nice hash, and the liquor and bone eventually made a splendid vegetable soup. It would have been equally good with barley.

The third cut was the largest of all. It weighed over seven pounds, of which little more than one was bone. The bone and nearly two pounds of the stewing pieces of meat were browned in a spider, then placed in a porcelain-lined iron kettle and stewed slowly all day, the water put with it being cold and not enough to cover it. A little chopped onion was added during the day, and this made the brown gravy delicious when seasoned and thickened. By the way, if the gravy is thickened with half flour and half cornstarch, it is smoother and richer.

About two pounds of the raw meat were run through the food-grinder with half a pound of suet and an onion. All was seasoned with salt, pepper, a spoonful of "kitchen bouquet," and thoroughly mixed. Then add a slightly beaten egg, form into cakes and fry, and you will have as good Hamburg steak as ever you ate. It is also good formed into a single long roll and baked in a hot oven, having only enough water in the baking dish to prevent burning.

The last two pounds of meat I ran through the food-grinder with the remainder of the suet. I broke into small pieces a pint bowl full of macaroni, boiled it according to directions, and placed it in the bottom of a deep baking dish well buttered. Upon the layer of macaroni I placed the meat seasoned with salt and pepper, and over all I poured a can of tomatoes, heated and seasoned with sugar, salt, pepper and celery salt or onion or garlic, if one likes it. I covered this tin with another and allowed it to bake slowly all the afternoon—all day is better if the oven is very slow—and if that wasn't good with nice bread and butter, I wouldn't tell you about it! So this is the bill:

18 pounds of beef at .08.....\$1.44

2 pounds of suet at .05......10

2 pounds pork at .15......30

Total.....\$1.84

And this is what I prepared from the purchase:

Pressed meat for four meals, cold boiled meat for three meals, hash for one meal, Hamburg steak for one meal, beef "a l'italienne" for one meal, brown stew for one meal, two soups, and a dozen mince pies.—Modern Epicure.

TUNIC TRANSFORMS A GOWN

Out-of-date dress can be made attractive

THAT friendly feature of fashion that can be traced to the ancient Greeks and Romans is helping womankind to achieve beauty at small cost. Tunics are still salient facts in the story of styles and, it may be added, are more attractive and varied than ever.

The commendable point in summer tunics is the fact that a new tunic transforms an old gown. If your silk frock, your linen dress or your chiffon evening gown be of last year's making, says the Philadelphia North American, it can be brought up to this year's plane of modish merit by the addition of a tunic. Here are the latest models that show a difference in line, but emphasize the same idea that has stood the test of seasons.

One batiste model seen recently has a deep-pointed yoke and a wide border formed of lines of soutache braid. The front peplum resembles a short, round apron, and the back is cut in similar line. This model slips on over the head, and is fastened at the sides by means of linen-covered buttons.

What is more attractive than a net tunic over a silk dress? Here we have opportunity to use Arabian or ratine lace in an irregular border, which can surround a top trimmed with the heavy lace. The back is made on the same straight line, and a silk girdle holds the tunic in place.

For evening a panier of chiffon, trimmed with beads and embroidered on the edges, is an important feature. It can cover the satin dress worn with it except

at the skirt. The draped fichu, the slashed skirt and the bunch of silk roses are new points to be observed. Any evening dress of last year will form the foundation for the separate tunic of today.

The linen or lawn frock is not exempt from the influence of the tunic. Rows of batiste insertion and lace form the front points that cover the bodice and extend below the waist line in a large panel. A vest of lace fills in the space between the two wide pieces that are passed over the shoulders. This is one of the easiest forms to make.

Filic lace forms another kind of tunic that is more blouse than peplum. It is sleeveless, and the top is rounded to show the yoke of the dress. Silk buttons will effectively trim the blouse. A short pointed tab extends in front and back below a silk girdle.

Last in the tunic story is the square tunic made of allover lace and point de venise bands. Medallions are set in and a lace girdle completes the idea.

The ease with which a transformation can be effected is convincing to the practical and the lover of the beautiful.

HOME HELPS

A thick slice of onion laid on top of a roast of beef and cooked with it gives a fine flavor to meat and gravy.

Dress shields are conveniently fastened by means of short lengths of baby ribbon on each end of the shield, to tie to similar pieces sewed at corresponding points in the armholes of waists.

A worn out umbrella has by no means outlived its usefulness. The silk will make good facings, and the ribs are just the things to support flowers, as they are strong and almost invisible.

A piece of velvet pasted at the back and a little way around each side of a shoe heel that slips will hold it in place. A strip of elastic, stretched a little and fastened across the back near the top and just a little to each side, will keep a low shoe from slipping.—Continued.

GERMAN HEMMING

German hemming was formerly employed—and is now—when a seam should lie very flat. The raw edges of two pieces of cloth are turned down once, the fold toward the seamstress, so that the smooth top of the lower one should not touch the edge of the upper, but is just below it. The lower one is then felled or hemmed to the cloth against which it is laid—like hemming it upside down; when completed the upper fold should be laid over the lower edge and felled down.—Needlecraft.

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Read the Monitor, if you want a reliable and interesting daily newspaper. When you choose the Monitor, you select what many people believe is one of the cleanest daily newspapers printed.

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News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

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JUDGING by the news from San Jose, on this page, humor of the fruit situation has not escaped the Costa Ricans, since they are now taking a more sober and somewhat sarcastic view of it. When the first rumors of a break between Lindo Brothers and the Atlantic Fruit Company reached the country, people saw visions of a financial disruption, and later, when the conflict between the Atlantic and the United was marked by violence, and the government of Costa Rica had to step in to prevent serious clashes, the deputies took it up and it was made an issue involving that impressive thing "la soberania nacional"—national sovereignty. For some time Don Ricardo Jimenez, President of Costa Rica, neglected to play his anti-American flute, as it has been called down there, and, in the opinion of a good many, lost popularity in proportion. But his promptness in rescuing the national sovereignty, endangered by the efforts of the trust to strangle the freedom of traffic in the republic, restored his lost prestige, and, whoever lost in the game, it was not President Jimenez.

What moves the Costa Ricans to cynical remarks is the willingness of the Atlantic Fruit Company to take \$100,000 and forget about the option, when the people of Costa Rica expected it to play David to the United's Goliath. By this time the Costa Ricans must be asking themselves how they ever could entertain the illusions that an American, even an Italo-American, business concern would look at the situation from their own Latin viewpoint, which was one of patriotic emotion. But if the heroic struggle did not come off, there seems to be no ground so far for the suspicion that the Atlantic Fruit, backed, as the public is credibly informed, by the Hamburg-American line, has sold out to the trust, so far as Costa Rica is concerned. And even were the Atlantic temporarily at a loss to acquire the needed foothold in that republic, it would probably have the effect of increased development elsewhere in tropical America with an inevitable reaction on Costa Rica.

Nevertheless, the Costa Ricans are unquestionably right when with patriotic emotions they see a great political issue, not a purely economic one in the fruit struggle. Given the conditions today prevailing in tropical America, and interrelations governed partly by racial problems, partly by the event of many centuries, the coming completion of the Panama canal, it is impossible not to perceive the inevitably imperialistic trend of huge concerns formed to do business in relatively small political entities and notably a business based on the development of vast tracts of land. Perhaps it is not out of the way to point to the circumstance that the pioneer company is ultra-American, while the newcomer is foreign in origin and much more so even in backing.

COLOMBIAN OFFICIAL ACTION IS FRIENDLY TOWARD VENEZUELA

(Special to the Monitor)

CARACAS, Venezuela.—According to official reports from Castillejos, the persons guilty of Indian slave-raiding in the Guajira region have been apprehended and are waiting trial by the authorities of Zulia. General satisfaction is expressed at this action, for political as well as humanitarian reasons, as the raids had partly occurred in violation of Colombian territory.

In regard to the relations between this country and Colombia, favorable comment is made on the general order issued by the Superior Military School of Colombia, on the 5th of July, the anniversary of Venezuelan independence, which ends with a paragraph reading: "The officers and alumni of the Superior Military School of Colombia which includes four distinguished officers of the Venezuelan army, on this day of patriotic memories, express their wishes for the prosperity of the sister nation and for the happiness of its president. The directors of the school regard this day as a special holiday for the institute, therefore suspend all work, instruct a special commission to present its compliments to the Venezuelan legation, order the hoisting of the flag and have this order of the day transmitted to Colonel Santana, chief of the military mission from Venezuela."

ELECTRIC LIGHTS FOR COSTA RICA

(Special to the Monitor)

SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA.—The municipality of Paraiso has accepted the plans submitted by the board of public works for the installation of electric light.

The plans for the new municipal building in Naranjo are being completed by the same board.

The municipality of Pacaca has signed a contract with the tramway company for the installation of electric light at favorable terms.

At Santa Ana the new drainage system and public lighting has been inaugurated.

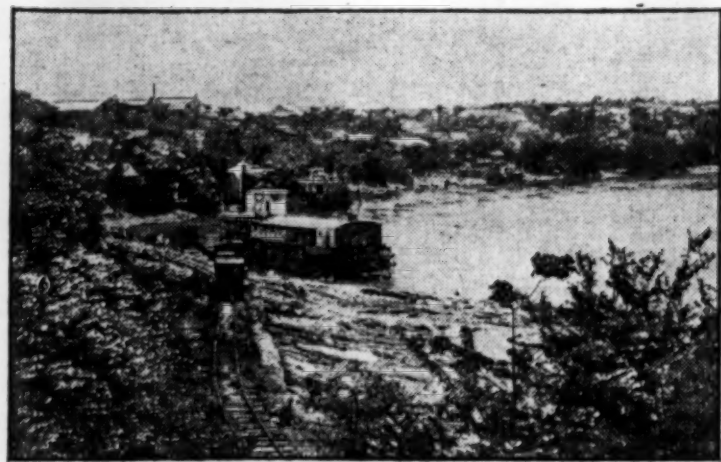
COLONIZATION OF UPPER PARANA

(Special to the Monitor)

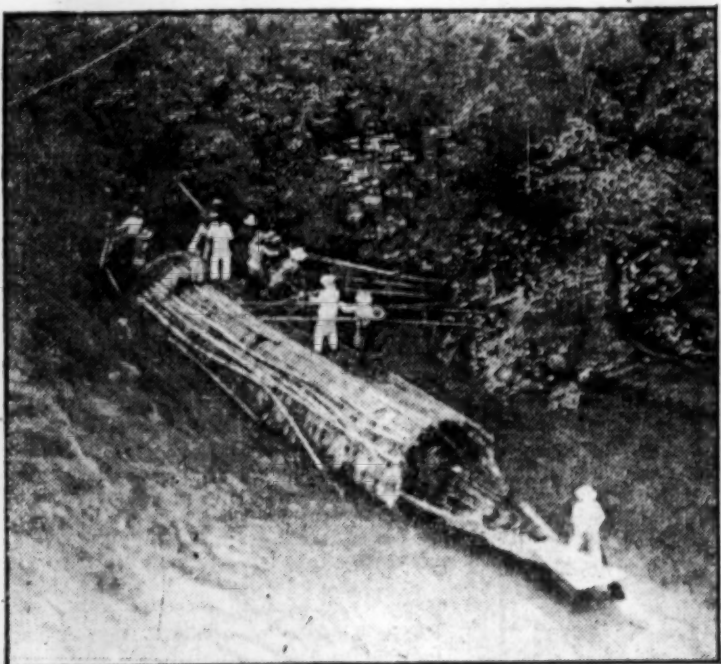
ASUNCION, Paraguay.—It is announced that a prominent foreign promoter who has already several important industries in operation in this republic is about to begin the colonization of the upper Parana on a large scale by numbers of European immigrants.

C. G. YOUNG
Latin-American
Concessions
for public utilities
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NEW YORK.

ARRIVAL AT GIRARDOT OF BOAT WITH MEMBERS OF BOGOTA'S 400



View of Girardot, end of navigation on the Magdalena, and terminal of Girardot railway to Bogota



Native covered canoe (champan) being poled up the Magdalena river in Colombia



Presidential palace in Bogota, capital of Colombia, the city being on a plain, 8600 feet above the sea

INDIANS ACTIVE IN OUTBREAK ON THE PILCOMAYO

(Special to the Monitor)

RESISTENCIA, Chaco Terr., A. R.—Renewed attacks by Indians on the warpath are reported along the Pilcomayo, causing a serious situation among the troops garrisoning the forts on the river banks. The Indian warfare by ambush has proved disastrous to many garrisons according to the latest reports and there is no indication of an early suppression of the revolt. The situation on the Bolivian border in Formosa territory is watched with much concern, especially as the long-standing dispute between the Argentine and Bolivia is about to be settled by a joint border commission that is to operate near the disturbed district.

It is noted that the military authorities are more than ever reticent about developments on the river line.

carry back to northern Argentine Chilean nitrate and so assure consumption of this fertilizer for many years without danger from the artificial product manufactured in Europe.

Senor Avalos lays special stress on the contrasts between the Argentine and the Chilean way of dealing with this question, so far as public opinion is concerned, inasmuch as in the Argentine the local interests, notably those of the railroads carrying Argentine goods east to the Atlantic ports, are being subordinated to the larger national interests, while in Chile regionalist interests and influences are seeking to dominate.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

CATAMARCA, A. R.—It is reported from Belen that more important lead, copper and gold deposits have been discovered in that section.

The original project for the canalization of the Valle river having been modified to a considerable extent the industrial and agricultural interests around Piedra Blanca and Valle Viejo are urging a reconsideration and reform of the plans.

CONCEPCION, Chile.—According to reports by a number of experts, the coal deposits discovered in Talcahuano and Arauco are estimated to produce several millions of tons.

DEAN FUNES, A. R.—The municipality is negotiating for the establishment of an electric light and power plant.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The minister of public works has approved the plans submitted for the new port works, relative to the breakwaters.

In consequence of the government decree cancelling the contract with M. Maillart, the architect, the three projects covering the construction of the new Palace of Justice, the General Post and Telegraph Office building and the National Central College of Buenos Aires are again open.

TUCUMAN, A. R.—It is estimated that the sugar crop will cover the needs of the republic, there being an increase

Special Trains From Capital Have Brought Friends to Meet Them—Scenes on Trip Up the Magdalena

PREHISTORIC RUINS

Today the traveler who has written so entertainingly for readers of the Monitor an account of his trip up the Magdalena river in Colombia tells of his arrival at Girardot and describes scenes immediately preceding. He writes of the people of the city of Bogota, of river navigation and of the wonders of the Andes.

By FRANCIS E. YOUNG

WE ARE awakened by a scurrying of feet on the upper deck, as our boat pursues its course up the Magdalena. The stars to the westward still twinkle, but in the eastern sky we note evidence of the near approach of day. Gradually the gray clouds which hover over the higher mountain peaks become seemingly less dense, while those scattered high above us are gradually colored with lively tints of beautiful blue. Streaks of crimson closely followed by a glorious burst of reflected fire shoot forth. Long stretches of deep grays rapidly change to wondrous blues. The glorious orb of day peaks above the mountain crest and then suddenly in all its effulgence bursts upon us.

We have little desire for breakfast on board the boat and keep far removed from kitchen odors. We are hungry and the sight of the huge iron bridge in the distance is tantalizing, especially when we note our snail-like progress, for just beyond lies Girardot and here we shall find an up-to-date hotel with a good cuisine.

We have arrived; the river bank seems crowded with humanity. We find it is an account of our fellow passengers, members of Bogota's 400, who have been abroad for several years, and special trains have brought many friends and relatives to meet them. For us there are no familiar faces as we are strangers in a foreign land.

We make our way up the gangplank and hasten to our hotel. Our river trip is over, and while the Magdalena still extends southward and is navigable for boats of lighter draft, and canoes can be poled by native river men full many a mile, it has met our needs and we must leave it, for our goal is far into the interior.

To the south lies the valley of the St. Augustine. Here one can see evidence of the existence of a prehistoric race, for ruins and arches of great antiquity still maintain an upright position amidst forest tangle, where they have defied for centuries the ravages of time.

On landing, we meet an expedition just returning heavily laden with paper casts from which they hope to duplicate monstrous figures and exhibit them in the university at Berlin. Through the benignity of Professor Strobel, who headed this venturesome expedition and unearthed many treasures, we were allowed to take valuable and interesting proofs from original photographic plates representing ideas of the people who inhabited this section 3000 years ago.

To the westward are the steep-like plateaus of the Andes, and when we climb them there will be disclosed to our view at a great height the wondrous city of Bogota, filled with progressive people, living under a republican form of government. As we journey eastward and climb the topmost peaks, we can peer thousands of feet over sheer precipices and see the level vastness of the primeval tropical forests and catch glimmerings of the river Meta. Beyond our eastern horizon it will become absorbed by the mighty Orinoco, whose wonderful volume slowly meanders until it reaches the broad Atlantic. Westward, far in the distance, Tolima can be seen in all its majesty, rising high above its fellows, for Tolima is king of all. Midst these inspiring sights we bid the reader farewell.

of 20,000 tons over last years. Of the 185,000 tons estimated, fully 165,000 belong to Tucuman, the balance to Salta and Jujuy. An agreement is being reached among the wholesale sugar dealers fixing the price of sugar for the retailers at 20 centavos above the price charged the wholesale trade by the Argentine Refinery, the concern which regulates the market price.

ASUNCION, Paraguay.—A train ferryboat service is being inaugurated on the Parana river between Encarnacion, the terminus of the Paraguay Central, and Posadas, the terminus of the Argentine system. A cable is being placed across the river between the two ports. The railroad is negotiating with the government for the details of customs service. One of the ferryboats is being put in commission, while another is due to arrive from England shortly.

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FRUIT SITUATION IN COSTA RICA CLOUDED BY COMPLICATIONS

Belief That the Atlantic Is to Stay in the Field for the Present, but Hoped for Competition Is Not Assured

BOUNDARY A FACTOR

(Special to the Monitor)

SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA.—Since the announcement of the compromise effected between Lindo Brothers and the Atlantic Fruit Company, the former paying the latter \$100,000 for the cancellation of the banana land option, the future status of the Atlantic and its competition with the United is being discussed with more animation than ever, although the general public has recently taken a much more sober and somewhat sarcastic view of the situation as affecting the interests of the country. There is unquestionably much disappointment over the readiness with which the Atlantic took the \$100,000, as it is argued that it means the end of the much-sought and hoped-for competition and deliverance from the trust.

That the Atlantic is going to stay in the field for the present is no longer generally doubted, notwithstanding many rumors to the contrary, but Signor Di Giorgio's recent emphatic utterances telegraphed here from New York apparently failed to help the prestige of his company, as the Costa Rican government or rather President Jimenez, through his secretary, flatly denied the most vital part of Mr. Di Giorgio's statement, viz., that the Costa Rican government had cabled him the offer of a large tract of banana land and the exclusive use of a navigable river supposedly the Paraismina. Otherwise the government was absolutely silent, neither confirmation nor denial being forthcoming as to the report that the Atlantic agent, Mr. Wetmore, had addressed a communication to the government setting forth the insurmountable difficulties in the way of carrying on the exportation of bananas because of the lack of fruit not belonging by contract to the United and asking that the commission sent out to investigate the quantity of bananas available outside of the contracts held by the United, be recalled.

It is believed that the commission found conditions such that only an adverse report is possible. However, the impression is that negotiations are still going on for the government cession of 10,000 hectares, about 25,000 acres, in the Tortuguero region, recently visited

CHILE IS WORKING ACTIVELY TO ADVANCE MILITARY AVIATION

(Special to the Monitor)

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Military aviation has been taken up with great enthusiasm, especially in view of the activity displayed by neighboring nations. In an interview given to the press by the minister of war and marine, Don Luis Devoto, special stress is laid on the fact that several Chilean officers are taking courses at the Bleriot military aviation school in Paris and are expected shortly to take their pilot degrees. On their return from Europe the minister said, a Chilean school of aviation will be opened at El Culenar. Several aeroplanes have already been bought by the army and more are ordered. For some time past Chilean officers have investigated the types best suited for Chile and some important papers have been published by high officers. A young officer who is coming to the front in aviation proposes to fly the entire length and breadth of Chile in order to make a thorough study of atmospheric conditions and determine on the best type of machine for military purposes. This officer, Lieut. Molina Lavín, has just returned from Europe, where he had been sent for the purpose of studying aviation, and he is counted upon as one of the principal organizers and instructors in aviation.

One of the principal members of the Aero Club Chileno that is being formed is Col. Don Jorge Lorea Prieto, and the propaganda of the club is essentially one of support of military aviation.

by a commission in behalf of the Atlantic on condition that the company cultivate the lands for bananas, canalize the lagoons and build a port.

Caution is now beginning to be urged on the government because of the importance of the Tortuguero region, comprising several rivers and estuaries bounded in the north by Nicaragua near the mouth of the San Juan river and the Caribbean end of the Nicaragua canal project and in the south by the Paraismina river region which has also been mentioned persistently with rumored government cessions; attention is called to the fact that it lies in the opposite direction from the bulk of the United Fruit Company's lands toward and on the border of Panama.

People are inclined to take the boundary demarcation between Costa Rica and Panama, entrusted to four American engineers, that is one for each republic and two in arbitral capacity, as related to the whole fruit situation on account of the United property on both sides of the border and the award is eagerly awaited. The labors of the Americans are not escaping varied comment.

TRAVEL

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

EXPRESS SAILINGS TUESDAYS
FAST MAIL SAILINGS SATURDAYS
FOR
London-Paris-Bremen
Sailings on SATURDAYS for
THE MEDITERRANEAN
OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts.
83-85 State St., Boston.

Cunard Line

Boston-Queenstown-Liverpool
LACONIA, Aug. 20, 3:30 P. M.
FRANCONIA, Sept. 3, Oct. 1.
New York-Fishguard-Liverpool
MAURETANIA, Aug. 21.
CARONIA, Aug. 24.
*Calls at Queenstown.
APPLY TO
126 STATE ST. Tel. F. H. 4000

WHITE STAR LINE

BOSTON-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL.
Arable Aug. 27, 10 A. M.; Sept. 24, Oct. 22.
*Cymric, Sept. 10, 9 A. M.; Oct. 8, Nov. 5.
*One class cabin (11) carried, \$52.50 up.
Boston-Across-Mediterranean
Cretic, Sept. 12, 12 noon; Canopic, Sept. 28.

LEYLAND LINE

Boston-Liverpool
One class cabin (11) service, \$50 upward.
Bohemian, Aug. 24, 9 A. M.
Winifreda, Aug. 31, 12 Noon
OFFICE, 14 STATE ST., BOSTON

NEW YORK

All-the-Way-by-Water
METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP LINE
The Great White Steel Steamships
MASSACHUSETTS AND BUNKER HILL
Leave Boston North Side India Wharf week days and Sundays 5 P. M. Fare \$4. Due New York about 8 A. M.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

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LONDON-PARIS-HAMBURG
Penn. Aug. 17, 12 noon; K'n Aug. Vic. Aug. 20
Cincinnati, Aug. 22; Pres. Lincoln, Aug. 31
Second Cabin only, Hamburg direct.
Fritz-Carlton a la Carte Restaurant.
Tourist Dept. for Times Everywhere.
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SALT WATER TRIPS TO MAINE AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES
BOSTON TO
Rockland, Camden, 5:00 P. M. from India
Belfast, Castine, Wharf—Weekdays and
Bangor, Bar Harbor, Sundays—S. S. Belfast
Bar, Penobscot Bay and River and Mt. Desert.

Portland (Night Line) 7:00 P. M. from Central Wharf—Weekdays and Sundays—S. S. Bay State and Ransom H. Fuller.

Portland, Eastport, Lubec, St. John, Wednesday and Friday and the Provinces (Coastwise). 9:00 A. M. from Central Wharf—Sunday and Gov. Cobb.

10:00 A. M. from Central Wharf—Monday, Tuesday and Thursday—S. S. Calvin Austin and Gov. Cobb.

Bath, Gardiner, Augusta, Boothbay Harbor and Pemaquid, 9:00 P. M. from Foster's Wharf—Weekdays and Sunday—S. S. City of Bangor and City of Rockland.

Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf offices; also Tourist offices in Washington Street.

TRAVEL TALKS

There has been a heavy increase in the demands on the
HOTEL and TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

this season for information concerning hotels and transportation.

With increased room and facilities we are better able to answer these inquiries than before.

ADDRESS

HOTEL AND TRAVEL DEPT.,
THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EXPERIMENT ENDING THAT SOUGHT TO AID WEST INDIAN SUGAR

Mr. Asquith Announces That
United Kingdom Will
Leave Convention That
Limited Sugar Export

OPPOSITION ACTIVE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—When, at question time in the House of Commons, on Aug. 1, Thomas Lough, the member for West Islington, rose and asked the prime minister whether he could fix a time for the discussion of the sugar convention, no one expected an answer of international importance to be made. Mr. Buxton, the president of the Board of Trade, who replied to the question on behalf of the prime minister, soon made this apparent.

The government, he explained, had determined to notify to the other parties of the convention their determination to withdraw the United Kingdom, from Sept. 1, 1913, the interval being caused by the necessary year's notice. The decision being made public at a moment when Parliament was about to be prorogued, and when a great number of members were already scattered over the world, caused a considerable amount of criticism on the opposition benches. The Unionist leaders were so totally unprepared for the announcement that they were clearly taken by surprise.

The member for North Devon, William Mitchell-Thomson, himself a member of the West Indian committee, was the first to call on the prime minister for an explanation, and for an opportunity of discussing the question. He was supported by Bonar Law and Austen Chamberlain, with the result that Mr. Asquith promised a day for the discussion, even if it necessitated delaying the prorogation of the House.

Origin Is Recalled

The convention itself was signed, in Brussels, in March, 1902, by Mr. Balfour's government. It came into force on Sept. 1, 1903, for five years, and on its expiration, was renewed by the ministry of Mr. Asquith, who had then been in office for some 18 months, for a further period of five years. It will, therefore, expire on Sept. 1, 1913, and notice of the withdrawal was to be given by any of the parties to it one year before that date.

The origin of Mr. Balfour's policy lay in the struggle which had been going on practically for just a century between the cane sugar of the West Indian possessions of the United Kingdom, and the beet sugar of the continental powers.

It was in 1700 that a Berlin apothecary, Margraff, discovered the means by which sugar could be extracted from beet. For upwards of 40 years, no further interest was taken in the matter. It was not until Napoleon, faced with the destruction of the sea-borne trade of the French empire and the capture of the West Indian islands, conceived the idea of establishing a beet industry in France, that anything more was heard of the discovery of the Berlin apothecary.

After Waterloo, the cultivation of the beet, which had begun to grow up all over the continent, was neglected, and it was not until 1829 that it was definitely established, during the reign of Charles X. From that moment, cultivation of the beet spread rapidly over Europe, and, with the exception of the United Kingdom, which still relied upon its West Indian islands, the production of beet sugar by means of bounties was undertaken by all the great industrial countries.

Beet Sugar Leaped Up

The effect of the bounties was remarkable. The cultivation of beet sugar leaped up in an amazing way, though whether it was profitable or not to the producers is another question. In an average year, from 1853-1855, the world's total production of sugar was 1,423,000 tons, of which 190,000 tons only were beet. In a year, between 1871-1873, the total consumption had risen to 2,786,000 tons, of which the beet was 1,942,000 tons; while in 1886-1887 the total production had advanced to 5,187,000 tons, of which 2,433,000 tons were beet. In 1900, the total supply was 8,800,000 tons, of which 5,950,000 tons were beet.

The immediate effect of this extraordinary displacement in the relative production of cane and beet sugar was brought about by a bounty, which rose from £1 to £5 per ton.

In 1807 there sprang up in Germany and Austria, an additional bounty, known as cartel. This cartel bounty was really a trust system, by which, under home protection, the sugar producers were able to charge so high a price in their own countries that they were able to dump their surplus in an unprotected country, at a rate far below the actual cost of production.

The consequence was that the price of sugar in the United Kingdom fell with such rapidity that cane-grown sugar was practically unable to hold its own, and, with a view to preventing its destruction, Mr. Balfour's government signed the convention arrived at by the Brussels conference, which abolished bounties and rendered impossible the cartel system, by limiting the difference between custom duty and excise duties. Simultaneously, an imperial grant of £250,000 was voted by Parliament to enable the sugar industry of the West Indies to tide over the period till the convention became effective.

The man chiefly responsible for the

TRADITION BARELY TOUCHES OXTED AND HISTORY IS MUTE



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Bell Inn, Oxted, Surrey, Eng.—Under the bell are steps leading to a chimney-corner fireplace 556 years old

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—"Happy is the village that has no history" might be a new rendering of the old saying that would apply fittingly to Oxted, on the borders of Kent and Surrey. A few scant lines in all the notice it gets from the guide books, and with London scarcely 20 miles away, it still keeps its quiet and simplicity.

The old village lies half a mile out from New Oxted, one steep street, straggling up the hill. Its houses are built in simple fashion, some brick, some plain white and timbered, many with odd little terraces to accommodate the steepness of the street, reached from the roadway by a sideways flight of steps.

On the brow of the hill, which it has crowned for more than 500 years, stands the oldest house in the village, the Bell Inn. It is a whitewashed, red-roofed building, with diamond-paned windows, and the bell from which it takes its name hangs at the side. Like the village, it has no history, though it has the tradi-

tion, shared with many old houses, that Queen Elizabeth slept there. In one of its low, black-beamed rooms is a beautiful chimney-corner fireplace, 556 years old, which fills nearly one side of the room, and was only brought to light some four or five years ago.

The villagers of Oxted are an open-hearted race, and friendly to the stranger, while the children are merry little things, with a wholesome air about them that goes with the place and intelligent, rosy faces. As they run past the old inn and down the hill on their way from school the old song by Caldecott comes to mind: "... 'an the next thing they did find / 'an those they left behind / Look ye there!"

"One said that they were children, but another he said, 'Nay, / They're no' but little angels, so we'll / leave 'em to their play, / Look ye there!"

Effect to Be Seen

What the full effect of this will be within the empire, it is difficult to say. The decision undoubtedly will be badly received in the West Indies, but there is a growing tendency being shown to rely less on sugar and more on fruit and other products in those islands. The convention can hardly be regarded as more than an experiment made to save the sugar trade of the West Indies. It is doubtful if such an experiment, taken by itself, could be successful.

The sugar imports from the West Indies to the United Kingdom are comparatively insignificant compared with the total imports of the continent, so that, if anything is to be done to aid that industry, it is tolerably clear it must be done as part of a great scheme of preferential treatment, and not as an isolated incident.

In any case, if the efforts to produce home-grown beet are successful, the West India islands will have to face a new competition, and it will be interesting to see what the exact effect of the denouement of the convention will be on the beet-growing industry which is just beginning to get under way in Norfolk and in Cornwall. There can be no question that, if it should be possible to grow a great beet crop in the United Kingdom, it would be of immense advantage to the country, but whether it would be possible to make such an industry pay, in the face of enormous bounty-fed imports, is a question which would have to be decided.

One possibility the denouement of the convention will have, though it is perhaps a remote one. In the event of a tariff reform Parliament being returned, the ministry of the day would find its hands free for the setting up of preferential treatment between the United Kingdom and the West India islands. If the protectionists of the United Kingdom can induce the country to give them a majority, the denouement of the convention will, from their point of view, prove comparatively immaterial, if not positively advantageous. If, on the other hand, the country proves determined not to consent to protection in any form, the failure of the experiment in favor of the West India islands will not prove very serious.

CHILDREN'S BIBLE SCHOOLS CLOSE

About 800 children are taking part this afternoon in the closing exercises of the Boston daily vacation Bible schools being held in the Dudley Street Baptist church. Of the 12 schools represented, the following have special numbers on the program: Morgan Memorial, Fields Corner, Uphams Corner, Cambridge, Mt. Holyoke, Somerville, Radcliffe, and Wellesley. Exhibits have been arranged in the auditorium representing the industrial work done in the schools in the present six weeks session. There is a display of hammocks, baskets, raffia, brass and art work.

The total enrolment of the schools this summer, which is the fourth season they have been held in Boston, has reached 3068. The total teaching force has been 48, most of the teachers being young men and women from the New England colleges.

JOHN P. LEAHY ANSWERS SUIT

John P. Leahy, an attorney, has just filed in the supreme court an answer to the suit brought against him by Mary A. Lennox of Lynn, seeking to have him return 425 shares of General Electric stock or the value of the same. He was counsel for P. Lennox in proceedings of P. Lennox & Co., morocco dealers.

Mr. Leahy says he was employed by the plaintiff and her father and acted for them throughout extensive litigation growing out of the financial difficulties and expended large sums in their interest.

FORDS REUNITE AT ISLAND PARK

Fifty members of the Ford Family Association, descendants of Charles Ford of South Scituate, now Norwell, coming from all parts of Plymouth county, held a reunion at Island Grove, Abington, yesterday. Election of officers was held and an elaborate program of entertainment was provided. The officers elected were: President, Henry C. Ford of Weymouth; vice-president, E. H. Ford of Brockton; secretary and treasurer, Francis Pratt of Rockland.

MISSING SAILOR GREETED MATES

Good news awaited the arrival of the fishing schooner Elmer E. Gray, for when she reached T wharf today with her flag at half mast for James Pettipaw, who had strayed from the vessel in heavy weather, the first one to step on board was James himself. The schooner Washakie, Capt. Charles Nickerson, picked up Pettipaw a few hours after he was lost in the South channel last Monday and brought him to port late Wednesday afternoon.

CARMEN'S UNION ADDS 40 MORE

At a meeting of the South Boston division of the street carmen's union Wednesday evening in Maynard hall, 40 new members were admitted. Dennis Shea spoke in approval of the way the men conducted themselves during the recent strike.

KAISER IS HOST OF DR. BUTLER

NEW YORK—President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University was the Kaiser's guest at luncheon, says a message to the New York Sun.

BOSTON CREDIT MEN ARE TO HOLD ANNUAL DINNER



(Photo by Elmer Chickering, Boston)
GEORGE C. MORTON

Business men from the city and suburbs are to attend the third annual shore dinner of the Boston Credit Men's Association tonight at Nantasket Beach. Steamers for the trip will leave Rowe's wharf. Because the association has made great gains during the past year it is expected a large gathering will attend the dinner. Arrangements have been made by a committee consisting of William M. Morgan, chairman; Walter C. Mitchell and H. H. Nance.

The organization is affiliated with the National Credit Men's Association which has a membership of 15,000. No other organization covers a similar field and much has been accomplished in advocating and supporting legislation for the protection of the credit department. The officers of the association include: President, George C. Morton; vice-presidents, Austin H. Decatur and Harry H. Humphrey; treasurer, Harry N. Milliken; secretary, Herbert A. Whiting.

DEVICE ON ST. JOHNSBURY PROGRAM



Representation of final scene in Vermont town's pageant illumines cover of book scheduling the three-day festival

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

In regard to J. J. McDermott again winning the open championship of the United States, without in the least detracting from the merit of this performance for his scores showed good steady golf, one cannot help wondering why a man who can win our championship twice failed even to qualify in the British. We are once more brought face to face with the question, Why are the transatlantic golfers, professional, amateur and ladies, better than we are? I have said "transatlantic" because there are Massey and Gassiat to be considered. Because it is a question naturally galling to our pride is no reason why we should ignore it. That is merely adopting the tactics of the ostrich and leaves us less likely to improve our position than before, so we might just as well be frank about it, if we are ever to find the truth of the matter.

Every one knows that W. J. Travis is the only man from America who has beaten them and that he won by reason of his marvellous putting; even yet when his name is mentioned their thoughts go instinctively to that outstanding feature of his game and he comments is always the same: "A wonderful man on the green." Charles Evans went over last year, and we all know he won their affectionate regard, but though he was well to the fore and we are proud of him, he himself would be the first to acknowledge that there are a dozen there as good, and a number better than he, though they praise his iron play warmly. Some of the lady golfers have gone over too, and of them the opinion is that they are nearly all long drivers, but their showing in the championships has not been encouraging. Turning to the reverse side of the medal (no pun intended) what have the British players done out here? We have only to repeat the names: Vardon, Duncan, Hilton, Miss Rhona Adair and Miss Dorothy Campbell. It is not necessary to go into detail, we know only too well what they have done in a land foreign to themselves, so we cannot put our failures over there down as entirely due to the difference in climate and courses for they had to face the same difficulties coming here, yet they won.

Time was when we solaced ourselves with the reflection that they learned the game as children and we didn't; but we cannot plead this any longer for we have a number of players who began golf early in their teens, if not younger. As for tournament experience, we have enough competitions in the year to make us hoary with experience in spite of our youth.

"Climate," you say, "they can play all the year round." It may be true that some of us have not this advantage, but what of many of our well-known players who migrate like birds of passage; South in the winter; North in the summer? Of them it cannot be said that they have any golfless period in the year, and they play it under much more advantageous weather conditions down South than the Britisher does in his short, dark and often foggy winter days playing half the time in rain. No! it is not the climate evidently. We have not found the answer yet. It may come as a surprise to many to know that many of the best lady golfers in Great Britain do not play as many months in the year as we do in the Boston district. Miss Stella Temple, their silver medalist this year is a notable example of this. She golfs only in May, June, September and October, playing field hockey all winter and cricket in the summer. Miss Doris Chambers is one of many who gives up golf altogether in July and August for tennis, and very few of them play at all in the winter months.

Temperament. Here we find a partial answer, for they certainly do concentrate on the matter in hand and they seldom know when they are beaten. But to offset this we have a kind of brilliancy; a power of playing better than our best at times as in Herrishoff's great fight against Hilton.

What is it, then, that makes their

standard higher than ours? Well! I have jaunted around a good deal in the States, Canada and Great Britain; have watched the play of all the best golfers and listened attentively to the comments, hoping to find the solution of the mystery. It seems to me it lies in two things. The first is shown in their criticisms of our players, which are short and much to the point. Travis, short driver, wonderful putter; "Chick," weak putting, beautiful iron play; McDermott, long straight driver, but careless; the Misses Curtis, long drivers only.

If we consider these we will find the praise is for one department of the game only; whereas if we go over the impressions made by the British players out here we will find the most noticeable thing in the game of each is the same: Consistency. There is always one thing that each of us does best; but they do not have such raggedness in some departments as we too frequently do; no one marvellous thing and the rest poor. The British ideal is not to be known as an extraordinary driver, a wonderful putter or an expert with irons, but, though one club generally does stand out as a man's specialty it must never be allowed to dwarf the rest of his game. We had a proof of the truth of this last year in Miss Margaret Curtis' defeat of Miss Dorothy Campbell.

It is true, and acknowledged by many critics, that at Baltusrol the very long driver had too great an advantage in that drives of a length quite worthy of a championship frequently proved inadequate, and the consequent necessity to put everything possible into the tee shots took from the accuracy of the short game, placing those who had not great length at their command at a double disadvantage. Making all allowances for this Miss Curtis could not have won had she played in the form she did in Great Britain five years ago, long driver as she was, then. Her game has improved out of all recognition and against Miss Campbell her strongest point was consistency for her short approaches, and putting, formerly her weaknesses, were on a par with the excellence of her long game. If she went to Great Britain and played as she did in those last two matches at Baltusrol, which I was fortunate enough to see, she would have ten times more chance of distinguishing herself than on her previous visit, and nowhere would she meet with readier appreciation of the improvement in her game.

Here then is the answer to our question, proven by the defeat of a great British player by one of our own golfers. The transatlantic players are better than we are because they are more consistent from driver to putter. Another advantage this gives them is that they

ST. JOHNSBURY HOLDS HISTORIC PAGEANT ON LOFTY HILLSIDE

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt.—From all Vermont crowds are coming here today to witness the first presentation this afternoon of the Pageant of St. Johnsbury. The spectacle is to be repeated tomorrow afternoon and again on Saturday.

Over 1000 citizens of St. Johnsbury are drilled to take part in the outdoor drama which depicts the history of St. Johnsbury from its earliest days until the present. The music has been written, much of it for the Pageant of St. Johnsbury. It is to be rendered by an orchestra of 50 pieces, while a chorus of more than 100 voices is to sing. The dances in the pageant are symbolic, devised especially for this occasion, and folk dances, performed by St. Johnsbury citizens of European nationality. The episodes in the pageant have been formed from St. Johnsbury history and happenings and written for this occasion.

The pageant is to be presented on one of the high hills by which St. Johnsbury is surrounded. A large grand stand is erected for the audiences. Admissions to this are the only charges. Directly before the grand stand rises the hill with the historic pine tree towering over the maples at the summit. Tall trees to the westward shade the grand stand all the afternoon. In the valley lies the town of St. Johnsbury, the subject of the pageant-drama.

With dawn the crowds began to come to St. Johnsbury. The railroad ran trains while many came in automobiles, carriages, buggies and light wagons from miles around. Hotels and boarding houses had made special arrangements for the comfort of the town's visitors for the three-day gala season. All arrangements are under the general supervision of Frank H. Brooks, chairman of the pageant-committee.

William Chaucey Langdon is master of the pageant. Brookes C. Peters is director of the music, while Miss Madeline Randall is director of the dances.

Frank H. Brooks is chairman of the general executive committee, Charles E. Peck is secretary and Homer E. Smith treasurer. The other members of the executive committee are George J. Asellin, Joseph Fairbanks, Dr. C. A. Cramton and David E. Porter.

Chairmen of other committees are: P. F. Hazen, finance; H. W. Randall, publicity; Arthur F. Stone, invitation; Mrs. A. F. Stone, women's club; the Rev. E. T. Fairbanks, history; Martin T. Benedict, education, and Charles H. Horton, east.

The Pageant of St. Johnsbury is divided into an introduction, three interludes and a finale. The wilderness with Indians and rangers, Dr. Jonathan Arnold, the founder, and pioneer games and business are represented in the introduction.

In the first interlude are represented the first church, the invention of the scales and the first railroad. In the second interlude is represented the county seat, the civil war and prosperity. In the third comes the making of the scales, the children and problems of the future. The knight of St. Johnsbury is idealized in the finale.

BRIDGE PLAN CONSIDERED

NEWTON, Mass.—Mayor Charles E. Hatfield of Newton is considering today what action he will take relative to the rebuilding of Morse street bridge between Watertown and Newton, following a conference Wednesday with Watertown officials. Plans for a new bridge were submitted by Charles W. Leonard.

MRS. J. M. EMERTON PASSES AWAY

SALEM, Mass.—Word was received here that Mrs. Jennie M. Emerton, donor of the public library, and active in many benevolent fields, passed away early today at Petersham, Mass., where she was visiting.

NEW SEARCHLIGHT STATION

NEWPORT, R. I.—The government is to erect a searchlight station on the land on which stands the Graves Point Fishing Club, owned by J. Pierpont Morgan.

are not nearly so prone to go off their game and in those periods when they do go off, they are not nearly so important as we are at such times. One other point which helps them is that sea side links are infinitely better to teach one the game thoroughly than even the best inland courses—but of this more anon.

The Children's Page SATURDAY, the 17th

will have the following articles of special interest to young readers and schoolboys particularly:

- Party of young Australians, members of National Cadet Corps, sightseeing in England, on way to National Exhibition in Canada. Illustrated.
- 21st Dublin Company, Boys' Brigade, in camp at Bray, near Dublin, on Earl of Meath's grounds. Illustrated.
- Boy Scouts in camp in Sweden, where Boy Scout movement has made good progress. Illustrated.
- Naval training camp for schoolboys near Southampton, Eng., formed.

Every department of the Monitor has something worth while for every member of the family.

REAL ESTATE

SOUTH END SALE

Henry W. Savage has sold for Daniel J. A'Hearn, through the office of D. A. & Pinanski, the three-story and basement brick dwelling at 11a Hanson street, South End. There are 1400 square feet of land, assessed for \$3200, and the building carries \$4000. Fannie M. McKee buys for investment.

BACK BAY

Henry W. Savage also reports the sale through his office, for Bessie Dugan et al., of the three-story and basement brick dwelling at 552 Newbury street. This property is near Kenmore street, and is taxed for \$7200, of which amount the 1288 feet of land carries \$2200. Grace S. Close buys for occupancy.

WEST ROXBURY SALE

Robert T. Fowler has just passed papers at the Suffolk registry of deeds in the sale of one of the new and attractive single houses at Landseer Highlands. The property is numbered 27 Maxfield street, West Roxbury, and the new owner, Eugene Molnar, is already occupying. There are 4700 square feet of land, assessed for \$1000, but the building being new is not yet taxed. Mr. Fowler has a number of other sales pending.

Through the office of Milton C. Rogers of the Tremont building, Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have sold to James J. Jacobs for investment the property at 17 and 19 Hobart street, near Faneuil street, Brighton. There is a two-family house, and 6000 square feet of land, at tax on \$4100, of which amount \$500 is on the lot.

LONG LEASE CONSUMMATED

Trustees of the estate of H. Hollis Hunnewell have leased to Gus Brown, proprietor of the Enterprise, the entire estate at 15 School street for a long term of years. The premises consist of a six-story brick office building, covering lot area of 3020 square feet, assessed for \$200,000, \$211,400 being on the land and \$48,600 on the building. The ground floor is occupied at the present time by the Enterprise. Whitcomb & Company negotiated the lease.

OTHER SALES TODAY

Property on Eaton street near North Russell street, West End, comprising a four-story brick house and 3000 square feet of land, all valued by the assessors at \$20,000, has been sold by Katie Finn to Louis Elk. The land's share of the total valuation is \$8000.

Louis Elk sold to Katie Finn, the latter conveying to Ira W. Shapiro, the property numbered 43 Auburn street, junction of Chambers street, West End. There is a three-story brick structure, standing on 644 square feet of land, the latter taxed for \$2300. The total assessment is \$5800.

Another West End change in ownership involves the parcel at 49 Auburn street, comprising a 2 1/2-story brick house and 954 square feet of land, all assessed for \$4000, with \$1900 on the lot. Aaron Hoffman and another sell to Catherine E. Crowley.

In Brighton Henry M. Carey has sold to Mary L. McCall et al., the property at 74 Elmira street, near Murdoch street, taxed for \$3500. There is a frame house and lot containing 3618 square feet of land, valued at \$700.

Charles F. Darling has sold to Eva Dozoi, the latter conveying to Ernest W. Bowditch and another, the property at 66 Porter street, near Corning street, South End. There is a three-story brick structure and 417 square feet of land, all rated by the assessors as worth \$3000. The land's share is \$800.

A Roxbury sale takes the realty at 7 Madison street, near Washington street, comprising a three-story brick building and 1875 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$2500, including \$1900 on the lot. Sarah W. Griggs sells to Hannah F. Dowd.

A lot of land, containing 1800 square feet, taxed for \$600, located on Iliff road, near Walnut avenue, West Roxbury, has been sold by the Winchendon Savings Bank to Marie Anderson.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given: Midway st., 50-52, ward 13; Boston Wt. Co., M. D. Safford; brick warehouse. Boylston st., 100-108, ward 10; Walker Gordon Laboratory Co.; brick office. Laundry, 31, 1. Brundage; brick boiler and engine room. Washington Heights at, 42, ward 23; Joseph Cowan, Jr.; wood dwelling. Rowell st., 17, ward 20; Wm. E. Wight; wood dwelling. Thornton st., 180, ward 22; W. J. Berio; alter dwelling. Vernon st., 121, ward 18; Thos. F. Kenney River et al.; alter dwelling. Summer st., 101-103, ward 7; Jos. Gahm et al.; alter offices. W. Sixth st., 47, ward 13; M. Barry; alter dwelling. Boylston st., 606-608, ward 10; Albert R. Whittier; alter store and data.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Lucy B. Stone et al. to Richard Young, South and Essex sts.; q. \$1.
Daniel J. A'Hearn to Fannie M. McKee, Hanson st.; q. \$1.
Charles F. Darling to Eva Dozoi, Porter st.; q. \$1.
Eva Dozoi to Ernest W. Bowditch et al., Porter st.; q. \$1.
Catherine E. Crowley to Aaron Hoffman et al., Auburn st.; q. \$1.
Katie Finn to Louis Elk, Eaton st. and McKee ct.; q. \$1.

NEBRASKA AT NAVY YARD
On the arrival of the battleship Nebraska at Charlestown navy yard from Rockport Captain Spencer S. Wood reported to Captain DeWitt Coffman, commander, as to the extent of the injuries received when the ship struck an uncharted shoal in Narragansett bay. It was intimated that the damage is not very extensive. A partial examination of the ship was made after its arrival.

COCHESSETT PLANS OLD HOME WEEK
WEST BRIDGEWATER, Mass.—Annual Old Home Week to be held in Cochessett M. E. Brotherhood will be held on Aug. 24 and 25. The program includes sports for the children, an athletic meet and ball game in the afternoon on Saturday, and a lawn party with an open air entertainment in the evening. Special services will be held in the church on Sunday.

STEARNSHIP CANOPIC, CAPTAIN METCALFE
Sailed today for the Azores, Gibraltar, second cabin and 650 steerage passengers. Among the passengers were: Mr. and Mrs. G. di Cola, Augustine Pistorino, and Leo Pistorino, of Boston, Col. G. D. Fitch, U. S. A., Mrs. Fitch, G. N. Fitch and Miss Hermione Fitch, Robert Glenn Metcalfe, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Smith and Carroll Smith of San Francisco, Dr. Frederick Green of Weston, Miss Ruby Hatch of Montreal, Stafford C. Talbot, Mrs. Talbot and Miss Charlotte Talbot of Toronto.

SAYS UNION SHOP ONLY OBJECTION
That the Sturtevant Blower Company men now on strike the new union wage of \$3.50 a day, time and a half for overtime and a piecework raise was the assertion made today by E. B. Freeman, manager of the company's plant. The agree to, he said, was that every man in its employ should be a member of the union. He declared that the demands of the men, with this exception, were quite legitimate and the company told a committee of the men that it would agree to them, but the union called the men out.

PRESSMEN STRIKE IS DISCUSSED
CLEVELAND, O.—The subordinate union committee's report on the recent Chicago newspaper strike was the leading scheduled question on today's program at the International Typographical Union convention.

The woman's auxiliary was in a quandry today as the result of yesterday's session when Mrs. Frank Long, secretary, left the hall with four delegates and refused to turn over books or resign.

PARK MEN GUESTS OF MAYOR AND CITY
On the invitation of Mayor Fitzgerald members of the American Association of Park Superintendents were the guests of the city on Wednesday evening at a city dinner at the Point of Pines. About 130 were present.

The park makers spent the early afternoon inspecting the Public Garden under the guidance of Superintendent D. Henry Sullivan and visited the Prince street playground at the North End, the Charlesbank and the Charles river basin.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

United States from New York
Atlantic from New York
America from New York
Canada from New York
Europe from New York
Africa from New York
Australia from New York
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Oceania from New York
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World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

IRREGULAR PRICE MOVEMENTS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGES

Good Demand for Copper Shares a Feature of the Trading—Chino and Ray Consolidated Conspicuous

LONDON IS ERRATIC

Some irregularity was displayed by stocks at the opening of the New York market this morning. The tone during the early sales was easy. First prices were slightly under last night's closing and for a few minutes further recessions were made by various issues. A few copper stocks showed substantial gains. Chino and Ray Consolidated were strong in both New York and Boston. Great Northern Ore was another strong feature.

Butte & Superior was in demand on the local exchange. Mayflower and Granby also were higher.

Lower prices were reached as the session advanced and toward midday there were some moderate recoveries. Canadian Pacific opened up 1/2 at 28 1/2, advanced to 28 3/4, a new high record, and then declined more than two points. Pacific Telephone opened up 1/2 at 53 and declined more than a point.

Great Northern Ore opened up 1/2 at 40 1/2, advanced to 47 1/2 and declined more than a point before midday. Reading opened up 1/2 at 17 1/2, and after fractional improvement sold off about a point. Missouri Pacific was heavy.

On the local exchange Chino opened up 1/2 at 37 1/2, advanced to 38 and then receded to a good fraction. Ray Consolidated opened up 1/2 at 21 1/2 and rose nearly a point further before midday. New Haven opened unchanged at 13 1/2, advanced more than a point before sagging off. Boston Elevated was up a point at 126. Adventure opened unchanged at 8 1/2 and moved up a point. Mayflower opened unchanged at 15 1/2, advanced to 15 3/4 and declined a point.

Prices moved within a narrow range during the early afternoon. Business was dull.

On the local exchange further improvement was made by New Haven. Superior & Boston was in demand making a good advance.

LONDON—There was a development of irregularity in the markets today largely due to a reactionary tendency in domestic issues. Consols were flat and the bears banged home rails.

The American department showed strength with the Erie issues in demand. Canadian Pacific were best. Grand Trunk followed this lead. Foreign securities were slow.

Dealings in mining shares were erratic. De Beers advanced 5-16 to 20 7-16 and Rio Tinto were 1/2 higher at 78 3/4. Rubber stocks dropped.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC

First week Aug.	Second week Aug.	Third week Aug.	Fourth week Aug.
\$176,000	\$176,000	\$176,000	\$176,000
From July 1.	From July 1.	From July 1.	From July 1.
Alabama Great Southern	28,307	28,307	28,307
From July 1.	From July 1.	From July 1.	From July 1.
Mobile & Ohio	220,217	220,217	220,217
From July 1.	From July 1.	From July 1.	From July 1.
Georgia Southern & Florida	83,376	83,376	83,376
From July 1.	From July 1.	From July 1.	From July 1.
Seaboard Air Line	442,833	442,833	442,833
From July 1.	From July 1.	From July 1.	From July 1.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS

The combined net earnings available for dividends of the subsidiary companies of the Massachusetts Gas companies for July were \$102,200, an increase of \$29,535, or 22.26 per cent compared with the corresponding month a year ago. The June earnings increased \$30,202, or 19.19 per cent.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and cooler tonight; Friday fair; moderate west to northwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight and Friday; cooler tonight.

The disturbance which has been causing warm muggy weather in the eastern sections during the last few days has now passed out to sea. It is succeeded by a long ridge of high pressure extending from Minnesota southwestward to Florida. It is pleasant weather with moderate temperatures in the central and eastern sections. A second disturbance central over the Southwest has produced showers during the last 24 hours from South Dakota southeastward to Tennessee. The greatest amount of rainfall reported was 2.68 inches at Iowa, Ill.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 74; 10 a. m. 74; 12 noon 83
Average temperature yesterday, 78 1/2.

IN OTHER CITIES
New York.....80
Buffalo.....78
Nantucket.....78
Washington.....80
Philadelphia.....80
Jacksonville.....80
San Francisco.....80
Kansas City.....80

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises.....4:51
Sun sets.....7:42
Length of day.....13:51

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Am Ag Chem	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Am Can	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am Can pf	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Am Citrus	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Am Car Fuel	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am Express	201 1/2	201 1/2	201 1/2	201 1/2
Am Ice	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am Loco	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Am Lined Oil pf	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Am Smelting	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am Sugar	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Am Steel	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Am T & T	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Am Woolen pf	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Anaconda	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Atchafalaya	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
At Coast Line	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Atchafalaya	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Baldwin Loco	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Balt & Ohio	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Beth Steel	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Beth Steel pf	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Brooklyn Union	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
B R T	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Can Fuel	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Can Gas	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Central Leather pf	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Ches & Ohio	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Ca Pacific	281 1/2	281 1/2	281 1/2	281 1/2
Gen Products	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Gen Products pf	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Chl & G West	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Chl M & St P	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Chl & N West	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Del & Hudson	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
Denver pf	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Erie	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Erie pf	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Erie 2d pf	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Goldfield Con	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Gen Electric	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2
Guzenhol Ex Co	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Gen Motor Co	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Gen Motor pf	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Gr West	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Harvester	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Inspiration	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Ill Central	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Inter-Met	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Inter-Met pf	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Int Marine	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Int Marine pf	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Int Pump	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Kan City 80	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Kan City 80 pf	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Kan & Tex	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Kan & Tex pf	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Laclede Gas	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
L & N	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
Lehigh Valley	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2
Loose-Wiles B Co	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
L W B Co 1st pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Manhattan	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Miami	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Missouri Pacific	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Mex Petroleum Co	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
M S P & S M	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
Nat Lead	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Nat Biscuit	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Nat Enameling	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Nevada Cons	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
N Y Air Brake	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
N Y C & H	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
N Y Central	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Norfolk American	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Norfolk & Western	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Norfolk Western pf	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Ontario & Western	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Ontario Silver	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pacific Mail	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Pacific T & L	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Pennsylvania	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Pepco Gas	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Phelps Dodge	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Philadelphia Co	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Pittsburgh pf	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
P C & S T L	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Pullman	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
Pull Spring	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Ray Con	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Reading	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
Reading pf	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Reading 2d pf	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Republic Steel	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Republic Steel pf	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Rio Island	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Rio Island pf	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Seaboard A L	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Seaboard A L pf	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Seaboard Roco	203 1/2	203 1/2	203 1/2	203 1/2
Seaboard Roco pf	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Southern Ry	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Southern Ry pf	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
St L & S F 2d pf	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Standard Milling	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
St L Southwestern	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
St L Southwestern pf	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Studebaker	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Texas Pacific	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
The Texas Co	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Third Ave	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
T & L W	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Toledo R & L	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Underwood	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Un on Pacific	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2
Un Ry Inv pf	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Union Bag & P	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Un Dry Goods	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Un East Iron Pipe	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Un Cast I P	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Un Realty & C	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Un Rubber	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Un Rubber 1st pf	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Un Steel	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Un Steel pf	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Un Wash	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Un Wash pf	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Wabash	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Wabash pf	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Washington	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
West Maryland	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
West Maryland pf	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Western Union	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Wisconsin Cent	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Woolworth	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2

PIT OPINION OF THE CROPS

CHICAGO—The grain trade regards the government crop report as too conservative, although it was the most bearish (on grain prices) ever issued. Every pit trader was a bear before and after the report. Conservative people expect final returns largely to exceed the August figures. There is not one item, except buckwheat, that did not show an excellent increase over yield of a year ago, and crop conditions since the report was compiled have been par excellence.

Spring wheat has come through without a hitch. Combined crops have increased their promise as the season advanced, especially the past fortnight. Corn has had the rain it needed, and only one unfavorable possibility is ahead—frost in the corn belt.

By far the greatest percentage increase is in hay, a bumper crop. Apart from hay, however, including the 78,000,000 bushels of potatoes, there is an increase of 846,000,000 bushels of the more important products this year, compared with final yields for 1911. Wheat exporters have partially withdrawn from this market, expecting lower prices. Traders look for bulges from time to time on pit conditions, but the disposition is to sell on them.

GOOD YEAR FOR THE CHESAPEAKE

NEW YORK—Chesapeake & Ohio's earnings on stock of 680 per cent in the year ended June 30 compare with 5.14 per cent earned in the year previous and was 1.80 per cent in excess of dividend requirements.

Operating expenses for the year were \$842,000 higher than for 1911. Maintenance of equipment and transportation costs were the items which increased. The unusually severe winter put a harder strain upon equipment than is normally the case. While transportation cost increased almost 500,000 the ratio to gross was only 20.6 per cent against 30.8 per cent in 1911. On maintenance of way and structure a little less was expended.

DIVIDENDS

The McKinley, Darrah & Savage Company declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and 7 per cent extra.

Brooklyn Union Gas declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.

American Express Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$3 a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Aug. 31.

The Chestnut Hill Railroad Company of Philadelphia declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Sept. 4.

The Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown railroad declared the usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable Sept. 4.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey declared a dividend of \$5 a share, payable Sept. 16 to holders of record Aug. 19.

F. W. Woolworth Company declared an initial dividend of 1 per cent on common stock, payable Sept. 20 to stock of record Aug. 31.

The United States Gypsum Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 30.

The Superior & Pittsburgh Copper Company declared a regular

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ST. PAUL'S EARNING PROSPECT FOR THE NEW FISCAL YEAR

Material Reduction in Operating Ratio or Large Increase in Gross Business Necessary for Company to Meet Dividend Requirements

With the railroad year only one month old, it is a little early, perhaps, to figure on the probable record of St. Paul in the year to June 30 next. Wall street, however, with its characteristic foresight, has already discounted a bumper wheat crop and a dividend of 6 per cent by advancing the stock to a 4.6 per cent basis.

What may be St. Paul's right to sell higher than such 6 per cent dividend payers as Atchafalpa and Baltimore & Ohio, and practically as high as Southern Pacific, it is certainly not disclosed in earning prospects.

To make even 5 per cent for its \$115,931,000 common stock this year, St. Paul must either effect a material reduction in its operating ratio, or increase its gross by an amount which, even with dazzling crop prospects, seems almost beyond the realm of reason.

Consolidating St. Paul and the Puget Sound, and considering them as one system, St. Paul's charges in 1913 will amount to \$13,575,000. Add to this \$8,115,233 preferred dividends and \$5,817,000 common dividend (5 per cent), total requirements for the year approximate \$27,500,000. Other income will furnish \$4,000,000 of this amount, roughly leaving \$23,500,000 to be furnished by railroad operations.

In the year just closed the St. Paul system had receipts of \$79,255,355 and operated at a ratio, including taxes, of 77 per cent. With such a ratio this year, the company would have to earn gross of \$102,000,000, an increase of \$23,000,000, or 23 per cent over the \$79,000,000 gross of 1912, to obtain \$23,500,000 net from operations.

The task ahead of St. Paul this year may be best pictured in the following tables. In order to earn its 5 per cent dividend, it must show:

On ratio of	Approximate An Inc. over	%
77%.....	\$102,000,000	23.00
78%.....	104,000,000	24.00
79%.....	106,000,000	25.00
80%.....	108,000,000	26.00
81%.....	110,000,000	27.00
82%.....	112,000,000	28.00
83%.....	114,000,000	29.00
84%.....	116,000,000	30.00
85%.....	118,000,000	31.00
86%.....	120,000,000	32.00
87%.....	122,000,000	33.00
88%.....	124,000,000	34.00
89%.....	126,000,000	35.00
90%.....	128,000,000	36.00
91%.....	130,000,000	37.00
92%.....	132,000,000	38.00
93%.....	134,000,000	39.00
94%.....	136,000,000	40.00
95%.....	138,000,000	41.00
96%.....	140,000,000	42.00
97%.....	142,000,000	43.00
98%.....	144,000,000	44.00
99%.....	146,000,000	45.00
100%.....	148,000,000	46.00

It will be appreciated that a reduction of 4 per cent in operating ratio and a gain of \$11,300,000, or 13 per cent in gross is no ordinary achievement today. And even then, St. Paul would be merely earning its dividend. Thus it would complete four years in which every dollar of current income, properly creditable to income account, would have been divided. To earn 6 per cent, the dividend-paying basis upon which the stock now sells, St. Paul must show:

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine continues slow of sale, with the market, reported dull but the tone is slightly firmer in sympathy with Savannah and the spot quotation is advanced to 42½¢ ex-dry. Rosin—Round lots are not receiving much attention, but small parcels continue to move moderately into consuming channels, and the tone of the market is steady with quotations unchanged. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$6.55, Gen. Sam. E. \$6.65, graded B. \$6.70, D. \$7.15, F. \$7.35, G. \$7.40, H. \$7.45, I. \$7.50, K. \$7.60, M. \$7.70, N. \$7.85, W. \$8.15, W. \$8.30. Tar and pitch—Trading continues slow and unimportant, with quotations unchanged at \$5.50 to \$5.75 for tar and \$4.25 to \$4.50 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 39½¢. Sales 100, receipts 771, exports 114, stocks 39,746. Rosin—firm. Sales none, receipts 3722, exports 971, stocks 117,406. Prices: WW \$7.85, WG \$7.80, N \$7.20, M \$7.70, K \$6.55, I \$6.60, H \$6.60, G \$6.57½, F \$6.55, E \$6.50, D \$6.45, B \$6.30.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits 31s 4d. Rosins, common, 19s 3d. American standard, quiet at 16s 4½d. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 19s 6d.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, \$6.15; spirits, machine steady at 38½¢. Turpentine firm at \$2.10; hard, \$3.25; soft, \$4.75; virgin, \$4.75.

RECORD PIG IRON SALES

SHARON, Pa.—Sales of iron at Mahoning valley furnaces the past few days established new records; in the last 10 days 125,000 tons changed hands. Ohio Iron & Steel Company of Youngstown sold 50,000 tons to Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company; also 20,000 tons of gray forged to the same corporation.

COTTON MILLS PROSPEROUS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Southern Textile Bulletin has compiled returns from 768 cotton mills in southern states, all but 31 of which are in operation. Last year there were more than 100 idle. The industry has good prospects for a successful year ahead and many economies of production have been introduced. Several reorganizations have taken place to put mills affected in better financial condition.

PRESIDENT SHONTS RESIGNS

NEW YORK—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Toledo, St. Louis & Southwestern Railway Company in this city, Theodore P. Shonts resigned as president and was succeeded by W. L. Ross, who is vice-president in charge of traffic. The change will become effective Sept. 1.

DEVELOPMENTS IN STEEL SITUATION ARE ENCOURAGING

Outlook for Prices and Volume of Business Seldom Better From the Standpoint of the Manufacturers

PREMIUMS ARE PAID

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: The iron and steel situation could hardly develop more satisfactorily to the producer and the outlook has seldom been better, either for volume of business or for prices yielding a profit. The past week has established higher prices for pig iron, though the volume of buying was probably somewhat less than in the week preceding. In the finished material market it has accented the conditions of unparalleled operations at mills and of advancing prices on new business.

Indications of a record addition to the country's wealth in this year's crops make railroad buying more than ever the pivotal factor in the steel trade of the coming year. Just added to 180,000 tons of rails reported last week are one lot of 25,000 tons and another of 15,000 tons, placed for next year's delivery and other rail contracts are under negotiation.

It is stated that none of the rail orders for next year were included in the Steel Corporation's tonnage statement of July 31, showing about 150,000 tons more of unfilled orders than on June 30. It is still necessary to point out, however, in view of much current comment on the steel trade, that much the greater part of the business coming to the books of the steel companies represents specifications on old contracts. The most recent prices thus apply as yet to only a fractional part of the whole.

While a note has been sounded here and there against too rapid advances, steel manufacturers seem to be facing the prospect of higher prices with entire complacency. They consider that the various upward steps in the rebuilding of prices will only be compensation, and after many months, for the loss of profits in the past disastrous year.

Plates, structural shapes and bars are the lines in which most of the reported offers of premiums have been made. Construction work that cannot wait has produced most of them. In a number of cases central western mills have declined premiums, working in small tonnages, where they could accept them, at current rates. The eastern plate trade is still conspicuous in the taking of premium business, the bonuses varying from \$2 to \$3 a ton. There are exceptions to the rule that 130¢ Pittsburgh, for bars and 135¢ for plates and shapes apply to small or moderate orders. Some larger contracts have been taken at these prices; and some large buyers have been able to do \$1 a ton better. Yet one case is known in which a buyer of bars paid 1.60¢, at mill for 3000 tons to insure delivery this year.

As a rule steel manufacturers are not selling for next year's delivery apart from rails, but some late contracts with manufacturing buyers run into the first quarter of 1913. The confident talk of higher prices heard in some quarters takes little account of the fact that many buyers on the renewal of present contracts, must face a 5¢ a ton advance, taking the market as it stands. Few Central Western steel works are in position to sell billets and sheet bars for the third quarter and demand for such deliveries has only been met at higher prices. A more acute scarcity has developed in the past week and as high as \$22.50 has been paid for billets and \$23.50 for sheet bars, Pittsburgh mill, while at Youngstown 50 cents higher has been secured.

Foundry pig iron has advanced sharply in the Chicago market, where furnaces are now quoting \$15.50 for foundry and malleable as against \$15 last week. Buffalo reports greater activity, with sales above 75,000 tons. Buffalo prices have ranged from \$14 to \$14.50 for No. 2X and large business was done at the former figure. Deliveries are running into 1913 in a good many cases, some sales having been made for the first half. A large Michigan consumer has closed for 20,000 tons, largely in the Cincinnati market.

In the St. Louis district one large interest, with plants there and elsewhere, has closed for about 35,000 tons of various descriptions of pig iron. Other inquiry there includes 5000 tons of foundry and 10,000 tons of malleable.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON—The weekly statement of the Bank of England compares as follows with the previous week:

	22nd July	15th July	%
Total reserves.....	£20,815,000	£19,961,000	+4.28
Circulation.....	29,512,000	29,512,000	0.00
Gold.....	40,878,000	40,878,000	0.00
Other securities.....	34,141,000	34,141,000	0.00
Deposits.....	43,263,000	43,263,000	0.00
Public deposits.....	16,532,000	16,532,000	0.00
Government securities.....	13,982,000	13,982,000	0.00
% res. to liabilities.....	49.50	49.50	0.00

*Decrease. Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 49.50 per cent against 48.80 per cent last week and compares with an advance from 48.80 to 55.7 per cent last year. Clearings through London banks for the week were £315,000,000 against £287,400,000 last week and £287,080,000 in this week last year.

GOOD SHOWING FOR EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO.

Probably Has Earned Sixteen Per Cent on Outstanding Capital Stock in Twelve Months—High State of Operating Efficiency Maintained

Indications are that the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston earned more than 16 per cent on its outstanding capital stock in the 12 months ended June 30 last. This compares with a little over 14½ per cent in the previous year and about 12½ per cent in the year previous to that. Gross earnings for the last fiscal year came pretty close to touching the \$6,000,000 mark, totaling about \$5,800,000, which is the largest volume of business ever handled by the company during the 12-month period.

It appears that the company, during the fiscal year just closed, maintained the highest state of operating efficiency ever enjoyed by the property, as the ratio of operating expenses to gross revenues was the lowest ever recorded, having been less than 41 per cent, as compared with over 42½ per cent in the year previous and about 44½ per cent in 1910. Gross earnings for the 12 months expanded more than \$320,000 over the year previous and the net gain was above \$400,000.

Below is the exhibit of gross revenues, operating ratio to gross revenues and percentage earned on outstanding stock for each of the last 11 years:

Year	Gross	Op. ratio	P. C.
1912.....	\$5,787,344	40.78	16.50
1911.....	5,257,914	42.81	14.77
1910.....	4,709,456	44.72	12.27
1909.....	4,111,342	53.1	13.41
1908.....	4,229,239	53.5	12.29
1907.....	4,020,621	52	11.72
1906.....	3,780,911	53.1	11.67
1905.....	3,344,027	53.1	10.67
1904.....	3,123,517	54.3	10.80
1903.....	2,967,800	54.7	10.70
1902.....	2,460,158	53.9	11.69

*Estimated. It is to be noted that the company has gradually increased its earnings on outstanding capital stock from year to year until the present percentage was shown earned during last fiscal period. At the same time there has been a tendency toward lower operating ratios to gross revenues, indicating that the management had operations of the property well in hand.

During the last quarter of the fiscal year just closed the company's gross earnings were not quite up to the showing made in many of the previous months of the year, although the totals for April, May and June were well above those of the early months, such as July and August a year ago. In view of the fact that the June earnings recorded improvement over the corresponding month a year ago, it is expected that

the present year will show liberal monthly gains in both gross and net revenues. The operating ratio for the last three months of the fiscal year was also somewhat higher than in many of the previous months.

In the appended table is to be noted the company's net earnings and depreciation charges during each month of the last fiscal period:

Month	Net	Dep'n
July.....	\$309,873	\$172,003
August.....	305,642	180,003
September.....	426,984	185,776
October.....	478,839	194,394
November.....	547,177	205,370
December.....	582,140	205,547
January.....	585,333	216,351
February.....	559,056	198,108
March.....	505,843	198,310
April.....	480,337	204,324
May.....	447,792	208,082
June.....	428,835	191,813

Twelve months.....\$5,787,344 \$2,731,564

Based on the present outstanding capital stock the company in the 10 years ended June 30 last earned an average rate of around 10 per cent, an exhibit worthy of note. During this time a very liberal sum has been paid to stockholders in the form of dividends. Gross earnings in the meantime have been more than doubled and the indications are that there will be a continuance of favorable operating results in the future. The territory served by the company is growing satisfactorily and each succeeding year should develop additional demands on the company.

The company petitioned the gas and electric light commission during the year to increase its capital stock by 26,000 shares to be offered to the stockholders at \$215 per share on the ratio of one share of new stock for each six shares of old stock held. Valuable rights will accrue to the present stockholders if this permission is granted. The stated purpose of the proposed issue is to fund floating debt and to pay for the Weston and Hyde Park electric lighting properties which were purchased during the year. An encouraging feature of the year's operations lies in the fact that earnings are expanding sharply enough to permit of the accumulation of a profit and loss surplus of increasing size in the last three fiscal years.

The balance sheet of the company has not as yet appeared. According to the 1911 balance sheet the cost position of the company was not entirely satisfactory, but with the proposed new issue of stock allowed this condition will be corrected.

AMERICAN SUGAR DIRECTORS MEET

NEW YORK—At a meeting of the directors of the American Sugar Refining Company Tuesday in this city the following proceedings took place:

Mr. Allen said that at the last meeting of the board, Mr. Thomas, who had served the company as its president since the passing of Mr. Havemeyer, felt called upon to present his resignation of that office, which was accepted by the board with regret. It was felt that there should be recorded on the minutes of the board an acknowledgment of the services of Mr. Thomas as the executive head of the company and its stockholders as president, at the sacrifice of his personal comfort.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that the board regrets extremely the withdrawal of Mr. Thomas as its executive head of this company, to the services of which, at a crisis in its affairs, he brought not only a lifelong experience in the business itself, but also a personal equipment of patience and zeal which assured its progress through a period of great difficulties and embarrassments to a most gratifying conclusion."

FIREPROOFING TO RETIRE NOTES

PITTSBURGH—At a special meeting of the directors of the National Fireproofing Company it was voted to redeem and pay off all of the outstanding first mortgage 5 per cent notes dated April 1, 1906, at par and accrued interest on Oct. 1, 1912. The notes now outstanding total \$1,000,000 and would have matured at the rate of \$250,000 each year, on April 1, 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916. They are numbered consecutively from 1501 to 2700 inclusive. Interest on the notes ceases Oct. 1, 1912.

When these notes are retired, the company will be clear of all of its old debt, according to the last annual report, with the exception of a mortgage of \$10,000. The notes now to be retired are all that are left of the \$2,500,000 first mortgage 5 per cent gold notes issued April 1, 1906. At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the company it was voted to issue \$2,500,000 5 per cent 20-year new bonds, of which \$1,000,000 were to be used to retire the outstanding first mortgage 5 per cent notes.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

It is reported that the earnings of the Baldwin Locomotive Works during the 12 months ending with last December were equal to the full dividends on the preferred stock of 8 per cent on the common.

READING'S YEAR FAVORABLE ONE

PHILADELPHIA—The report filed by Philadelphia & Reading with the interstate commerce commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, is a good illustration of the reason why it is dangerous to sell short any of the anthracite stocks on strike prospects. Notwithstanding that anthracite mines were entirely closed for the whole of April and more than half of May and that freight losses during that period were very heavy, Philadelphia & Reading showed an actual, though moderate, increase in freight revenue for the entire year.

Freight losses during the suspension were to some extent compensated by very heavy shipments in the earlier months of the year, in anticipation of the closing of the mines, and were further compensated by large shipments in June when the mines reopened and demand exceeded the supply. Thus the actual loss in freight shipments during April and May was 2,164,988 tons, but by reason of the extra rate of shipments both preceding and following the suspension, the loss for the six months ending with June was reduced to 1,401,719 tons.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Steers sold at \$10.50 per hundred in Chicago yesterday, highest price on record.


President Worthington of Chicago & Alton says crop conditions along lines of that property were never better. The only question is the possibility of a car shortage.

Company will be organized with \$10,000,000 capital to build 130-mile electric line between Little Rock, Ark., and Memphis, Tenn. Boston capital is reported back of the project.

Mississippi railroad commission has revised assessment valuations of property of railroads and other public service corporations in state to make increase of about 25 per cent over 1911 valuation. Officials of recently dissolved National Packing Company say that number of head of cattle per capita is greater today than in many previous years, but that average weight of animals being far below that of former times is cause of present high prices. They claim that competition cannot develop until a larger number of distributing stations have been established in the East, for which there has not as yet been time.

COTTON EXCHANGE HOLIDAY

NEW YORK—At a meeting of the members of the New York cotton exchange Wednesday it was voted to hold no session of the exchange on Aug. 31, the Saturday preceding Labor day.



Mutual National Bank
of Boston
40 STATE STREET

DIRECTORS
C. H. W. FOSTER, Pres.
E. D. CODMAN, Vice-Pres.
W. S. CRANE, 2d Vice-Pres.
ALEXANDER H. LADD
GEORGE U. CROCKER
GEORGE W. COBB
WM. H. STICKNEY, Cashier

This bank has some features that are not universal among banks and which are worthy of consideration. It is owned entirely and managed by a few men, who give to it daily attention—yet it never loans to its Directors, nor can it loan more than \$20,000 to any one person or firm. For these reasons it has no attractions for promoting or speculative accounting which must be carried in times of financial trouble. It is independent in fact and spirit. Its affairs and its premises are concentrated, and on that account its Directors can have a more intimate knowledge of all its matters, and its officials can be more available for information and advice, and its statements can be at the better disposal of those who would investigate its policy and credit.

PULLMAN EARNINGS ESTABLISH RECORD FIGURES FOR YEAR

It is understood that gross earnings of Pullman for its fiscal year to July 31 established a record figure and possibly net profits as well. The percentage earned on the \$120,000,000 stock will be less than in some former years, for the reason that when 14.7 per cent was earned in 1906, for example, the company had only \$74,000,000 stock outstanding, two stock dividends having been paid in the six-year interval.

Gross receipts will almost certainly cross the \$40,000,000 mark with a comfortable balance to spare. It will be recalled that in the 1911 year the company was able to show \$38,994,000 gross, a slight gain over the previous 12 months and the biggest in its history.

This past 12 months have seen excellent travel during most of the time and some gain in gross and net from its passenger car department is practically assured. The car building department, however, has had a materially better year than last. It has averaged to operate at close to 60 per cent of capacity for the full year compared with less than 50 per cent during the 1911 fiscal period.

At present the freight car plant is running at 30 per cent and the passenger car works at 75 per cent, making 65 per cent as the average of the entire car construction plant. A higher rate of operation is possible on the basis of orders on hand could the company get its steel, but the steel companies are two months behind on deliveries. As a result of steel shortage the freight car plant is turning out only 60 cars daily when it has a capacity for 120 to 125.

Passenger car contracts call for delivery in almost all cases by Jan. 1, but the holdup on steel will make it March 1 before the work is finished.

The freight car works have sufficient orders to run as they are at present until after Jan. 1. Few freight car orders have been taken for the past month or two, but the management is confident of a big rush of business within the next 30 days.

In its 1911 year Pullman earned a balance for dividends of \$11,140,000, or 9.2 per cent. This was a decrease of \$2,800,000 from previous year, in part accounted for by an increase of \$700,000 or 10 per cent in depreciation and maintenance charges. The company, however, should be able this year closely to approximate the 1910 total of net of \$13,080,000, which would mean a balance for the stock of between 10 per cent and 11 per cent.

NEW HAVEN MAKES GOOD BEGINNING

The New Haven system starts in its new fiscal year with splendid promise. In July the system, embracing all departments—rail lines, boat lines and trolleys—showed a gain in gross over \$500,000 above the gross earnings for July, 1911. It is too early yet to predict what portion of this gross increase can be saved for the net.

Thus far in August the system's gross earnings are \$17,000 a day ahead of the corresponding period a year ago.

President Mellen, who rarely takes a vacation, will leave the latter part of this week for the Yellowstone park. He will accompany a party of friends in his private car and for the first time since he left the Northern Pacific will again take a trip over a portion at least of this system.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE COLLATERAL TRUST SECURITY

Louisville & Nashville's New Forty Million Dollar Stock Issue and Its Possible Results

STILL UNCONFIRMED

The rumor of important action pending with respect to the \$35,000,000 issue of Atlantic Coast Line (Louisville & Nashville) collateral trust 4 per cent bonds, which has done yeoman service in times past, is again revived in connection with the unconfirmed report that Louisville will sell \$40,000,000 new stock at par. By the terms of section 7 of the indenture covering these bonds, Atlantic Coast Line is placed in a peculiar position. It has only one alternative, in event of a new stock issue by Louisville & Nashville, to subscribing for its proportion of the new capital and placing it behind the collateral trusts and that is redemption of the issue at 103 per cent.

The \$35,000,000 bonds were sold in 1902 and proceeds applied in part payment for 300,000 shares of Louisville stock, which with 3000 shares of Louisville Property Company are deposited as collateral security. Inasmuch as Atlantic Coast Line can vote the pledged Louisville stock exactly as if they were unencumbered, for all purposes not inconsistent with provisions of the indenture, it can in effect determine when, how much and under what conditions the Louisville & Nashville stock will issue.

At 95½ Atlantic Coast Line collateral's yield about 4½ per cent, which compares favorably with good railroad mortgage bonds and is somewhat lower for illustration than the basis which Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint collateral 4½ fetch in the market. Two reasons, more or less intertwined, account for the high price of the bonds: First, the ever-present possibility of their redemption at a five-point premium, and second, the fact that 167 for Louisville stock makes the collateral worth \$51,102,000, or \$16,000,000 in excess of par value of the secured bonds. Anticipating redemption, they sold above par in 1909, but reacted when it developed that the report was baseless. If there is a tangible basis for the statement that \$40,000,000 Louisville stock is coming out at par, it would seem that calling in of the collateral trusts is the only logical course for Atlantic Coast Line to pursue. This financing would require Coast Line to produce \$20,400,000 for taking up 204,000 shares, and the collaterals if still outstanding would have as security 510,000 shares of a theoretical value of \$140 per share based on present price. It is hardly the part of reason to expect the road to lock up \$71,000,000 of stock behind a \$35,000,000 bond issue. Even as the situation now stands the 7 per cent dividend on the collateral amounts to \$2,142,000 annually, while if increased to \$10,000,000 shares the income would amount to \$3,570,000 provided the 7 per cent dividend is maintained, or 2½ times requirements on the bonds.

RAILROAD SPIKES SOLD AHEAD

PITTSBURGH—Railroad spikes are sold so far ahead that the leading Pittsburgh makers are out of the market for some two or three months while the demand for spikes and track material generally is on a heavier scale than has been seen for five years.

SUMMER CHANGES OF ADDRESS

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

EDUCATION IN INDIA SPREADING AND GOAL AIMED AT IS GREAT

House of Commons Is Told
of Tranquillity Apparent
and of Expanding Revenue
Allowing Debt Reduction

REVIEW IS BROAD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A speech of considerable interest was made by Mr. Montagu, under-secretary of state for India, when introducing the Indian budget recently in the House of Commons.

After referring to the successful conclusion of the Abor expedition and the welcome extended to the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress throughout the length and breadth of India, Mr. Montagu explained that there was growing up in India a caste of British make and growth, the caste of educated Indians which included members of all the castes of India, a caste discussing the affairs of the nation in English.

With regard to the administrative results of the King's visit he felt that the changes introduced were popular everywhere with the exception of Calcutta, and that they had introduced satisfaction and tranquillity. There was reason, moreover, to hope and believe that the isolated though important misgivings of the commercial community of Calcutta would be found to be without foundation.

With regard to the financial position of India they had two years to consider, 1911-12 in review and 1912-13 in prospect. The former year had witnessed a great expansion of trade. The value of imports of merchandise was £292,000,000, an increase of 7 per cent, and of exports £151,000,000, an increase of 8 per cent. Both these figures were records.

Increases Set Forth

The net imports of treasure amounted to £28,000,000, an increase of 32 per cent. Comparing the years 1901-02 and 1911-12, imports showed an increase of 70 per cent, exports an increase of 83 per cent, and imports of treasure an increase of 285 per cent. Railway receipts amounted to £1,720,000 in excess of the estimate, this result being due partly to the great expansion of trade and partly to the durbar traffic. There was an increase of £308,000 in the customs revenue and £320,000 under the head of irrigation, the chief decrease being a net amount of £696,000 in land revenue, due to remissions and suspensions.

The excess of the revenue receipts over the estimate and the decrease on the estimate of expenditure, had combined to give a surplus of £4,848,000, which after deducting various sums for certain services left a little over £3,000,000 for the reduction of debt. The revenue of India for 1912-13 was estimated at £33,442,440, and the net expenditure at £31,964,140, giving a surplus of £1,478,300.

With regard to expenditure the largest increase in next year's budget would be £760,000 for education. The revenue from opium exported to China would shortly disappear and neither India nor Great Britain desired that it should continue. The cost of the new capital was estimated at £4,000,000, which it was proposed to provide partly by loan and partly out of revenue surpluses.

The one problem, continued Mr. Montagu, which was the keystone to progress and development of social conditions in India, was education. Referring to the increasing number of young Indians who came to England to benefit by its educational facilities, he said that while they were here it was the duty of the English people to welcome and help them to the best of their ability. Those who showed them hospitality were doing a great imperial work.

Effects Long Felt

He reminded English undergraduates in particular that among those who came to the English universities were the future administrators of India and any isolation or rude treatment meted out to them would produce its ill effects long after those responsible had repented of the carelessness which had allowed such treatment to be given. He went on to refer to the difficulties which young Indians encountered in their efforts to acquire commercial training in England, and pointed out that if they could not learn their business from the British manufacturers they, with the result that when they returned to India they might send their orders to foreigners to the exclusion of British manufacturers.

Mr. Montagu then turned to the question of education in India and pointed out the difficulties encountered in the matter of primary education by reason of the scattered nature of the population, over 90 per cent of which lived in small villages. Universal and free education in India, he said, must come, but the time was not yet ripe for introducing such a revolution.

During the last 10 years there had been an increase of 22.8 per cent in the number of schools and 44.4 per cent in the number of scholars, and today 4,600,000 boys and 700,000 girls were re-

TOTAL INDIAN TRADE FOR THE YEAR 1911-12 EXPANDS 8 PER CENT

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The review of the trade of India for the year 1911-12 has just been issued, and affords much interesting reading.

On the whole the year was a good one, and the total trade expanded 8 per cent from £226,000,000 to £244,000,000, to which figures imports contributed £92,380,000 and exports £151,830,000.

Of the exports £65,640,000 represented raw materials and unmanufactured articles, of which raw cotton, seeds and raw jute accounted for £19,750,000, £17,060,000 and £16,010,000, respectively.

Amongst articles of food, which account for £46,210,000, rice represented £19,370,000, showing an increase of £7,500,000 on the figures of two years ago, and wheat, wheat flour and grains represented £14,920,000.

Jute goods valued at £10,670,000 were the chief contributor to the total of £23,500,000, representing manufactures, while cotton goods worth £6,520,000 accounted for the major portion of the balance.

Cotton goods, as always, formed the vast bulk of the imports, and the value of this section stood at £33,040,000, this showing an increase over 1910-11 of £3,150,000. Next in importance came iron and steel goods, representing £17,710,000, while food stuffs yielded a total of £13,380,000.

Although these figures are small, in view of the fact that the population amounts to 300,000,000, still the rate of progression compares well with that of other principal countries of the world.

ILLUMINATED SOAP BUBBLE FILM HAS GLORIOUS COLORS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A garden party was given by the Duchess of Northumberland at Syon house, Brentford, to the delegates who are in London for the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Royal Society, and in the evening there was a conversation at Burlington house.

On the central table in the great library at Burlington house there were placed some of the objects of historic interest in the possession of the society, namely, the manuscript of the Principia, a lock of Newton's hair, the original model of his reflecting telescope, and other objects of less interest.

C. V. Boys gave a demonstration which he had brought before the notice of the society at one of its ordinary meetings a few weeks ago. By a simple method of spreading a soap bubble film across a bowl, illuminating it strongly and twirling it rapidly, he was able to produce a series of extraordinarily beautiful colors. As the bowl began to turn, the surface of the film appeared as rings of many glorious colors. Altering the conditions, he produced a spiral of colors, which he could wind and unwind at will.

As the speed of turning increased, the rings of color moved away to the edge of the bowl, the film thickening at the outside through centrifugal force. As the twirling continued and the film thinned in the center, the appearance of a black dot, no bigger than a pinhead, showed that the film had been thinned down to the scarcely conceivable thickness of two-millionths of an inch, having been a coarse enough affair to start with.

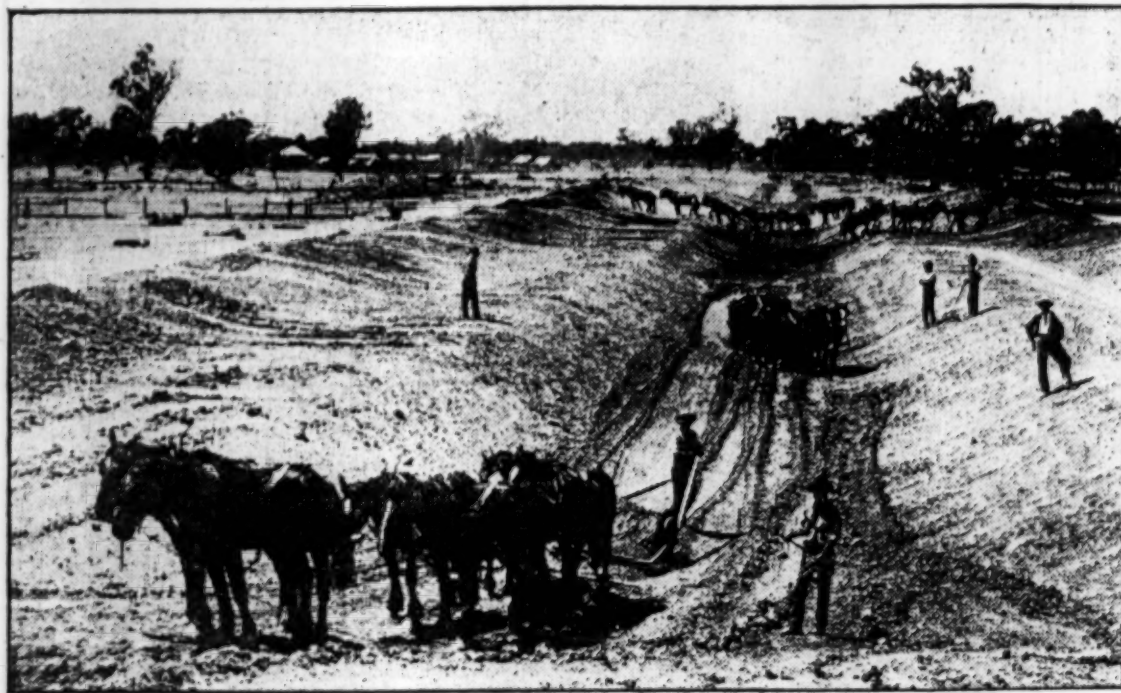
ceiving primary education in 120,000 schools. The educational grant of £330,000 announced by the King at the Delhi durbar was to be spent mainly on primary education and was only the prelude to a much more extensive program. In fact, they desired in time to increase the total number of primary schools by not less than 75 per cent.

Schools Promised

New primary schools to the number of 90,000 would be set up in villages and other places which were at present without a school. Steps would also be taken to improve existing schools and the teaching in them, to provide more teachers and to improve their pay and prospects. It was intended, moreover, to develop manual training and natural science teaching and to arrange for residential colleges in connection with university education. Certain colleges would be raised to the dignity of universities and would be given the power to confer degrees. There would also be a general advance in technical education all over India.

Mr. Montagu concluded by pointing out that when they had educated the people of India they would have to deal with the problem of giving them the fullest opportunity in the government of their own country, to exercise the advantages they had thus acquired. The problem resolved itself into the question of how to remove the avoidable disabilities under which the people of India labored, while at the same time promoting the efficiency of the public service. Those who desired reform in the Indian service would welcome the appointment of the royal commission which had just been entrusted with the inquiry into this question.

ALLOTMENTS ON IRRIGATED LAND MARK EPOCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES



(Reproduced by permission of the Agent-General for New South Wales)

Teams are seen at work upon portion of section of great Murrumbidgee irrigation scheme in Australian state

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—Parliament was opened recently by the Governor, Lord Chelmsford, who referred to the great Murrumbidgee irrigation scheme and declared that the first allotment of farms in the area affected marked an

epoch in the agricultural development of the interior of the state.

It was the government's intention, he added, to proceed as rapidly as possible with works that would distribute the water over the whole 300,000 acres of irrigable land within the area, and to arrange for the settlement thereon of thousands of families under conditions which would practically remove any possibility of failure.

The financial year lately terminated had,

he continued, shown a substantial surplus, and no difficulty had been experienced in obtaining loans for the financing of the active policy of public works which had been initiated 18 months previously.

His lordship concluded by pointing out that legislation would be introduced dealing with the housing question and providing for an increase in the salaries of members of the Legislature.

THREATS FLUNG OUT IN HOME RULE DEBATE

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER, London—The debate, in the House of Commons, on the conditions prevailing in Belfast, showed clearly one thing, that the home rule bill has roused political feeling to a point it has not reached for very many years.

There can be no doubt that it is the threat of home rule which has produced the disturbances in Ulster. Those disturbances are entirely unjustified, and it is the business of the government to preserve order there in the face of all conditions. At the same time, it would be futile to say that, if the home rule bill had not been introduced, those disturbances would have taken place. The passions of men have been aroused in northern Ireland, in a way which perhaps has been unknown for 200 years, and violent speeches in and out of the House will not help to improve the conditions.

The speech of Mr. Devlin, the Nationalist member for West Belfast, and the only home rule representative that city, revealed a state of things which, though no doubt the utmost was done to make it effective for party purposes, was little better than a state of war.

Example Followed

At the same time, it must be remembered that Belfast, in resisting the home rule crusade, is only following the example of the south in the methods by which that crusade was fought. The law of outrage is an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, and in holding the balance fairly between the two parties, it is absolutely necessary to remember this.

It did not require a speaker of Sir Edward Carson's ability and penetration to drive this home, and his reply to Mr. Devlin naturally took the form, in part, of a tu-quoque. The matter might, perhaps, have ended here, had not the intervention of John Redmond, in a speech in which he attached the blame for the disturbances to Bonar Law's Blenheim speech, forced the leader of the opposition to reply.

It was Bonar Law's speech that brought matters to a crisis, for it was an absolute declaration that the opposition would support the Ulster Unionists by every means in their power, even in the case of a resort to force. Bonar Law declared that his speech at Blenheim was not uttered in the hurry of the moment. He had written out the passage in question, and given it his most earnest consideration. The members behind him were ready to support him to a man, and if this were not the case, he would resign his position as leader without hesitation.

The tremendous cheer which this declaration evoked from the opposition, showed exactly the heat which had been generated by the debate, for Bonar Law's declaration was tantamount to an intimation that the Unionists of Ulster would be supported if they went the length of civil war.

Government Blamed

Probably realizing the full force of what he said, the opposition leader went on to declare that it was no game of bluff that was being played. The government had embarked on a breach of the act of

union, and the opposition regarded such an attempt as a practical incitement to civil war.

After Bonar Law came the prime minister, speaking with his usual calmness and deliberation, and stating the facts in the strongest language, but perhaps with the least amount of provocation. What, he asked the opposition leader, would be done if he were returned to power tomorrow, and home rule Ireland adopted the attitude of the Unionists of the north? The question was one which no doubt the opposition leaders would find it difficult to answer, and indeed it exhibited in the clearest light the condition into which the political question in Ireland has drifted. If the two parties are really irreconcilable, whatever ministry may be called upon to face the situation will find the same difficulty.

BRITAIN SEEKING TO GAIN FACTS OF CANADIAN SYSTEM

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is announced that Sir George Asquith, the chief industrial commissioner, will shortly visit Canada to make a study of the industrial disputes act in force in that country. The Canadian legislative system for the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes is the only one of those in force in the overseas dominions in which administrative action is limited to investigation and report.

Before a strike or lock-out takes place either party may insist upon an official investigation of the cause of the dispute, but it is only pending such investigation and report that the strike or lock-out becomes illegal. If the parties concerned will not accept the award made by the board of investigation they are at liberty to repudiate it, and a strike or lock-out may follow.

The fact that Sir George Asquith is visiting Canada leads to the inference that the home government favors the Canadian system as a model for its promised legislation on the subject of industrial disputes.

MUSEUM BILL FAVORED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The bill which provides for the acquisition of property for the extension of the Royal Scottish Museum in Edinburgh was by a select committee proved and without amendment, directed to the House for third reading. The director of the museum said that the extension was desired in order to relieve the present overcrowding and to provide for the due expansion of the various collections.

BUNTING MEMORIAL PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is proposed to erect a memorial to Sir Percy Bunting in the form of an organ in the new Kingsway hall, the headquarters of the West London mission in which he took a great interest. Mr. Carnegie has promised £750 on condition the organ costs £1500 approximately and that the balance of the money is paid in by Sept. 20, 1912.

GENEROSITY NEEDED TO DESTROY FEELING ROUSED IN DOCKERS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In spite of very considerable disturbances in one particular quarter, where a collision between the laborers of the port and the imported laborers led to an unfortunate contest, the work of the port of London is steadily settling down.

The meeting of the lightermen, at which the determination was taken to return to work, was a distinctly promising sign. The address of the president, Harry Gosling, was interesting, in the way in which he did justice to Lord Devonport, who has so strongly and determinedly fought the unions. Mr. Gosling explained to the men that he was sure Lord Devonport would keep his word to them, with the same unservingness with which he had stuck to his determination not to give way during the fight.

The whole trade of the river, he declared, depended upon the action of the men, and he went on to say that it would be wrong if, now that Lord Devonport had made his satisfactory pronouncement, the lightermen were to hold out. The lightermen of the port of London, he said, did not forget that they were a company which had existed since the time of Henry VIII., and that, in 1553, they had been organized by royal favor in exactly the way they were organized today. Lord Devonport had promised that they should go back to work on the terms they had enjoyed previous to the strike, and, from his own knowledge of Lord Devonport, he felt sure that they could trust to him.

The entire feeling of the meeting was manifestly in favor of peace, and it terminated, after the decision to return to work had been taken, with the singing of "God Save the King."

The lightermen, of course, only represent one section of the riverside workers, and they are by far the most protected section, inasmuch, as Mr. Gosling pointed out, they are a company of their own, and that it takes a considerable time to earn a license as a lighterman. It can hardly be said that the same absolute good feeling exists amongst the casual laborers, and it will require great judgment and much generosity in dealing with these men to destroy the ill feeling which has been aroused, and their sense of the inadequacy of the livelihood it is in their power to obtain.

BRITISH POSTOFFICE AIDING SHIPS TO AVOID DERELICTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Those vagrants of the ocean, the floating derelict and submerged wreck were made the subject of a meeting of the Board of Trade's committee lately.

It was announced that the postoffice in return for a payment of £25 will keep the masters of outward bound vessels informed by wireless telegraphy of the presence and whereabouts of these vessels. The principal clerk of the harbor department, Mr. Roper, said that in the course of 12 months over 100 ships had received communications of this nature. This work had been made possible by Trinity House and the Irish and northern lighthouse authorities who are in active cooperation with one another and with the postoffice. Instructions are issued to the captains of craft to observe the position of derelict vessels and make a report when coming into port.

AEROPLANES BUSY IN BRITISH TESTS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The first test in connection with the war office aeroplane competition consisted in assembling and flying the machines in the smallest possible time. The unfavorable atmospheric conditions which prevailed somewhat delayed the flying, but of course it was necessary that the competing machines should fly so as to make sure that they had been properly and securely put together.

The Avro biplane, requiring six me-

FESTIVAL OF LEAGUE OF GERMAN SINGERS HAS 40,000 VOICES

(Special to the Monitor)

NUREMBERG, Germany—About 40,000 singers are said to have taken part in the festival of the League of German Singers which was held this year at Nuremberg.

The festival opened in a hall erected for the purpose, the banner of the league, decorated with a gilt laurel wreath, being solemnly transferred from the keeping of the town of Breslau, where the festival in 1907 was held, to the keeping of the town of Nuremberg. A short speech was made by the president of the league in praise of the German Lied, "on the empire of which the sun never sets." The Lied went wherever the German went, its object being to "hold fast in the struggle for German culture."

Fifty-one years ago there was held in the park of Rosenau, which is at the north of the town of Nuremberg, the first singing festival, and a year later, in 1862, there was founded by Ernest II, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, at Coburg, the League of German Singers. This league has now a membership of 720,000, with 5700 unions of German singers scattered over the whole world. The object of the league is to provide a link between all German peoples wherever they may be.

On the afternoon of the opening day a procession of the choirs took place starting from the Lanfer Tor, where the east gate of the city used to stand, and passing the Rathaus and the fourteenth century church of Saint Sebaldus, to the festival ground on the Luitpold-hain. Nineteen German unions from foreign countries took part, the Americans being preceded by mounted Indians and cowboys, while other nations for the most part wore distinctive dresses.

The object of the procession was mainly, however, to illustrate the different periods of Lied composition. There was to be seen the famous minstrel poet, Walter von der Vogelweide; the master singers of the sixteenth century; a tableau illustrating Goethe's lyric, "Heidenroeslein"; and a group connected with Koerner, the poet of the Liberation period, with Blucher, surrounded by his officers, and a huge thronged figure of Germania.

LLOYD'S FIELD GLASSES

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THE HOME FORUM

WHERE "COLONEL BOGEY" HAILS FROM

THE history of that eminent though imaginary gentleman, Colonel Bogey, familiar to every golfer, who, whatever links he may visit, is almost sure to find that the Colonel has been there before him, is yet another interesting proof of how a chance witticism or careless jeu de mot, may be the origin of a term universally adopted, writes an English correspondent.

Though golf is preeminently a Scotch game, though for long its home was to be found north of the Tweed alone, and though its rules and regulations are everywhere those of the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews, yet the bogey system as it is called, had its birthplace in England and it is only this year that St. Andrews has decided to recognize its existence. Toward the end of the nineteenth century, a ground score was evolved in Coventry by taking the average number of strokes, for each hole, of

a good player, as a basis for competition. For some time this went by the name of the ground score, and it was not until the members of the Coventry Club visited Great Yarmouth that any effort was made to extend the system.

The members of the Yarmouth Golf Club approved and accepted the ground score and their honorary secretary, Dr. Browne, became one of its most ardent advocates. Golfing one day with a friend, it was agreed that instead of playing each other, the two men should play against the ground score. About this time, a song was being sung at the Gaiety theater and was to be heard everywhere. The refrain ran thus:

"Hush! Hush! Hush!
Here comes the bogey man!
So hide your head beneath the clothes,
He'll catch you if he can!"

It suddenly occurred to one of the

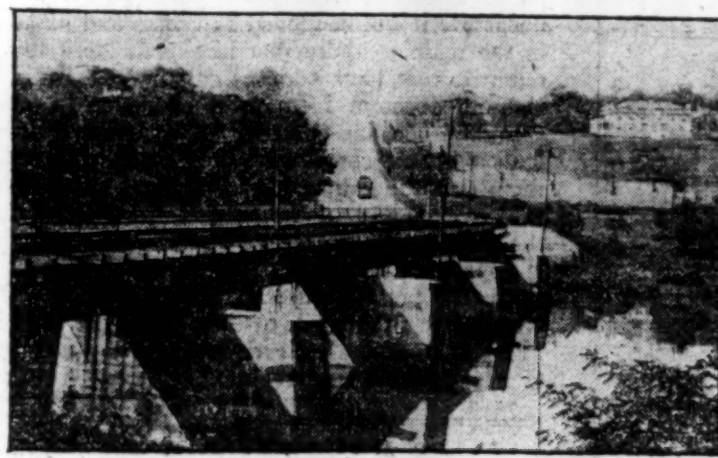
players that he was being "caught" by the ground score and the words flashed across his thought, "He'll catch you if he can!"

"Why," he said to Dr. Browne, "this player of yours is a regular bogey man!" Dr. Browne was delighted. "We'll call him that!" he declared and from that moment Bogey was established and his name adopted by the Yarmouth Club.

Some time later, Dr. Browne visiting the United Service Club in Hampshire, informed his hosts that he had brought a friend with him, a good though not a brilliant golfer who might always be counted on to play a steady game. He requested that his name might be enrolled as an honorary member of the club. He then proceeded to explain the bogey system to his friends. They welcomed Bogey with much cordiality and decided there and then to work out a score for him for that course and play against him.

"One moment," said Captain Vidal, one of their members, as they were about to start. "Gentlemen, we must proceed in the proper service way. Every member of this club has a service rank—our new member who never makes a mistake ought surely to be a commanding officer. He must be a colonel!" He then saluted the imaginary guest. "Colonel Bogey, we are delighted to find you on the links, sir!"

FACTORY CITY IN NEW JERSEY



COMING INTO PATERSON, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., has a proud distinction in that it claims to have been founded by Alexander Hamilton in 1791 to begin the industrial independence of the United States. Northern New Jersey is a great natural park, interwoven with good roads. The beautiful hills all round Paterson are within five minutes' trip on the trolley lines. The picture shows one point of entrance into the suburbs of the city, with an imposing residence set on the hill and the bushy banks of the Passaic river reflected in the water. The river has a fall of 50 feet in the center of the city. It is famous for boating and its banks afford delightful pleasure grounds.

IMPORTANT YALE COLLECTION

IT IS odd that such an exceptional collection as that of James Jackson Jarves in the galleries of the Yale art school should have received so little attention, says a writer in Scribner's. Mr. Jarves' collection was first exhibited in the Yale school of fine arts in 1867, where it has since remained. It has been several times mentioned in the Burlington Magazine and by various English critics, but Mr. Jarves' own countrymen have given it scant heed.

Collected during the owner's long residence in Italy, it stood for several years the severe test of connoisseurship in Florence. It was, unfortunately, brought to America in the early sixties, a period when appreciation of the beautiful appears to have been lacking, though Charles Eliot Norton made an effort to secure its permanent location in Boston.

This does not purport to be a collection of masterpieces. It was Mr. Jarves' intention to get together a series of pictures, that should, by characteristic specimens of the masters and schools, give an excellent opportunity for the study of early Italian art, and in this that prophet without honor has most exceptionally succeeded.

These paintings cover a period from the tenth century Byzantine triptych to the Venetian painters of the sixteenth century. Rarely, indeed, is such a comprehensive study of Italian art to be found outside of the great European

galleries. Many of these paintings have the support of documentary evidence, but aside from any discussion of the authenticity of this or that picture, the collection, as a whole, shows a remarkable knowledge and judgment in selection. It is extraordinary that such a representative collection could have been made at so late a date and most fortunate that it should have been made before the law prohibiting the removal of old masters from Italy.

Carreno and MacDowell

Teresa Carreno, the eminent Venezuelan pianist, gave 87 recitals the past season, the last of them having been at the lower Rhine music festival at Aix-la-Chapelle. Her summer home is in the Bavarian highlands. Mme. Carreno's name will be mentioned in the annals of music as that of one of the foremost pianists of her time; as the composer of the Venezuelan national hymn; and as the first teacher of America's greatest composer, Edward MacDowell, as well as the missionary who has done more than any one else to make his music famous in European countries.—Argonaut.

Great is he who enjoys his earthenware as if it were plate and not less great is the man to whom all his plate is no more than earthenware.—Seneca.

IN DEFENSE OF THE CLASSICS

SINCE the study of language is essential, the language in the curriculum should be useful, says a writer in a recent magazine. English, German and French are quite as difficult as Latin and Greek; and their literature is sufficiently inspiring. Neither the "Iliad" nor the "Aeneid" is superior to "Paradise Lost" or to the "Inferno."

Commenting on these statements the New York Nation observes that no classicist is likely to come short of the critic's admiration for Dante and Milton; and any classicist may ask him the pertinent question, Where would Dante and Milton be without the classics, and what modern reader can appreciate them at all without knowledge of the classics? Their poetry is an outgrowth from the rich soil of Graeco-Roman culture; it is fed by the streams of Virgil and Plato and many another ancient spring of inspiration; and it cannot be transplanted.

Translation, we are told, will suffice to give acquaintance with ancient literature, at least; but how much more true this is of modern literature! English versions of French and German classics are far more satisfactory than translations from Greek and Latin, because modern modes of thought and expression, and modern verse-forms, have much in common; whereas no ancient poet has been rendered in a way to satisfy those who

know him: the magic remains incommunicable. If one must get great literature through the unsatisfying medium of translation, it is far better that the modern literatures should come to him that way; both because they are essentially less great than the ancient, and because translators can do them greater justice. It may be added that the classicist is more likely to have a fair reading knowledge of modern languages, a fair acquaintance with modern literatures, than is the modernist to have a first-hand acquaintance with the classics.

Approach to Masterpieces

One must approach the study of art with an open mind. The right attitude is, "I want to know what is beautiful, that I may learn to enjoy it to the full." At the very outset one must learn to discriminate between what he likes and what is good. While there is no accounting for tastes, there is no dodging the eternal laws of fine art. My likes and dislikes are determined by . . . personal idiosyncracies, but my appreciation of beauty depends not alone upon my sensibilities. My intellect is involved. My appreciation may therefore be cultivated. I may grow in my power. A great painting, a great piece of sculpture, a masterpiece of architecture or of music cannot be appreciated at first glance, any more than one can appreciate Plato's "Republic" or the "Divina Commedia" of Dante, or Goethe's "Faust" by reading it once. Dr. William T. Harris used to say of Hegel's "Philosophy of Fine Art," "That is the sort of book that yields the juices at about the thirteenth reading." The masterpieces are all the works of masterly intelligence . . . and they yield their fullest satisfactions to those who approach them not only with desire but with an open and attentive mind.—Henry Turner Bailey in Chautauquan.

Serenity

So much happens to disturb and irritate us that if we only learn from nature one thing—and that is to be calm and steady—we have acquired a valuable lesson. Without haste and without rest the universe moves along its prescribed path. There is no speech nor language, but the silent stars shed their peace upon us as they have been doing for millenniums past. There is something quieting in a big mountain, something soothing in the music of a brook.—Howard A. Bridgman in Congregationalist.

"He who puts his hand to the plow," screamed the cross-roads orator, "must not turn back!"

"What is he to do when he gets to the end of a furrow?" asked the auditor in the blue jeans overalls.—Youths Companion.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Singing Crickets of Japan

The singing crickets of Japan and their little cages of split bamboo, so typical of the taste and care of Japanese handicraft, form a curious and altogether novel attraction at the London zoo. In watching the crickets, it is perceived that their "song" is the result of the rubbing of the surface of one wing against a projected ridge on the other, when the anterior wings are vertical and vibrating. The "song" is quite in contrast to that of the grasshopper or the common cricket, being not abrupt but melodious and continued. While the insect sings he also dances; the dance resembling nothing more than a series of attempted somersaults. In the insect house is also an exhibit of jumping beans from Mexico and leaf insects from Ceylon.

He Knew How to Sew

A little city lad visited a farm. Hearing his uncle remark that this morning he would sow wheat, the boy asked his aunt for a suitable needle and thread. "I can do kindergarten sewing," he explained, gravely, "and I want to help Uncle John sow wheat."—Buffalo Commercial.

Picture Puzzle



ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Coal oil.

A recent census showed 45 languages spoken in the Canal Zone—Everybody's Magazine.

JOSEPH PENNELL AT PANAMA

LITHOGRAPHS made by Joseph Pennell of the work at the Panama canal are a feature of the August issue of the Century magazine. These things are Kipling-like in their distinctly modern terse realism and atmosphere of romance, for just as Kipling treated the ship that found herself, or MacAndrews with his engines. One has glimpses of the figures of workmen in impossible poses and places, and feels a sudden thrill of gratitude to these heroes of modern engineering, who make the great achievements of the age possible. Here is a man edging along a narrow ledge with his face to a sheer steel wall, only the rounded heads of the bolts in the surface to hold by. Here is a deep pit with walls that tower with Titan-like huge dimness where atomies that we know are workmen crawl antlike in the depths. Here are slender bridges that we feel trembling when pressed by the feet of the man who walks across carrying a long scantling over his shoulder. Here are tall arches like a triumphal structure for some Napoleon of a gentler fame, through which some day will the waters be sweeping, rising and falling as the ships come and go.

Perhaps the most impressive sketch of all is that which shows the workmen quitting labor for the day. Here is the deep ditch, black at the bottom with the

America Befriend

O Lord our God, Thy mighty hand
Hath made our country free;
From all her broad and happy land
May worship rise to Thee.
Fulfill the promise of her youth,
Her liberty defend;
By law and order, love and truth,
America, America befriend!

The strength of every state increase
In Union's golden chain;
Her thousand cities fill with peace,
Her million fields with grain.
The virtues of her mingled blood
In one new people blend;
By unity and brotherhood,
America, America befriend!

O suffer not her feet to stray;
But guide her untaught might,
That she may walk in peaceful day,
And lead the world in light,
Bring down the proud, lift up the poor,
Unequal ways amend
By justice, nation-wide and sure,
America, America befriend!

Thro' all the waiting land proclaim
Thy gospel of good will;
And may the joy of Jesus' name
In every bosom thrill.
O'er hill and vale, from sea to sea,
Thy holy reign extend;
By faith and hope and charity
America, America befriend!

—Henry Van Dyke.

An original way of illuminating a tunnel has been devised in Paris. Sixteen feet above the rails are placed electric lamps, with reflectors which throw the light on to the sides of the tunnel. The light is here reflected again by burnished tin. The light is turned on and off automatically by the trains entering or leaving the tunnel.

"Pa, what is literature?"
"Literature is writing printed in some expensive manner."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

FULFILMENT NOW

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

repeat the healing which he accomplished. Spiritual thinking, in short, was the simple way he offered whereby all good was and is to be found. He went so far as to state particularly that even after his personal presence was no longer with them the "Spirit of truth" or the divine Comforter would reassure them, with signs following, of the ever-presence, the protection, and the bounty of God, who is Love.

The renewal of these teachings in so definite and provable a form as Christian Science offers is one of the signs of the times, indicating that humanity is surely awakening to the way of right attainment.

To all men alike, whatever their past or present mode of life, the message of the Christ comes to declare that no whit of good has ever been withheld from man; that there is indeed nothing of any nature separating man from God or from all good, and that it is but necessary for individual thought to be lifted above the limiting material concepts in order

that the good may appear in consciousness and in experience. Indeed it should be realized that since God is Spirit so all good is wholly spiritual and needs but to find an abiding place in consciousness to be wholly manifested. The great fact that God, good, is absolute Truth, filling all space and constituting all law, is surely dawning upon the world and mankind are beginning to appreciate the practical value of the healing of Jesus who through his knowledge of the truth rose above and utterly destroyed the misconceptions of the human thought which were manifested as sickness, sin and death.

The teaching that all good is really already fulfilled and is present is not new. It constituted the message with which John the Baptist heralded the appearing of the Messiah: "The Kingdom of heaven is at hand." It likewise began the public declarations of the Master himself. It has apparently taken mortals a long time to read this message aright and to turn sufficiently from the objects of material sense to think at all from its basis, but "today is the day of salvation." At the present time there is truly evident a discernment of the truth, to which the life of the Master bore witness, and to which the eyes of thinking humanity have ever been longingly directed.

It is a very simple process this one of fulfillment, so simple, indeed, that the Great Teacher said a child could most readily perceive it. There is but one conclusion to be drawn from the illness of God, good, and that is the unreality, the falsity, of evil. The child is unburdened with that material triviality and superficiality which so beclouds the mature vision, but purity of heart is never beyond the reach of sincere desire and those who but touch the hem of the Christ idea and learn to doubt evil at its appearance will rise into realms of freedom foretold by prophet and apostle. "There shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away."

It is in vain that mortals have endeavored to bring the goodness of God closer to themselves or to influence Deity to be more loving than He is. The process of fulfillment is one of realization.

SLIPS IN DICTIONARY MAKING

AN AMUSING illustration of how misleadingly one may phrase a written statement and of how carelessly one may accept a thing at what seems its face value, is shown in the incident of Dr. Johnson's definition of the word curmudgeon. Some one has said that it was probably made up of the two French words *coeur* merchant, bad heart, mispronounced. So he set it forth in his learned tome as follows: "It is a vitious manner of pronouncing *coeur* merchant. Fr. an unknown correspondent," thus admitting the slight basis of authority on which his statement rested. But Dr. John Ash, who made a dictionary, too, looked upon Johnson as unimpeachable

authority and gave the derivation thus: From the French *coeur*, unknown, and merchant, correspondent." The word is modernly marked either of unknown origin or is traced to the words *corn* mudgin, or *corn* hiding, pointing to a selfish grasping fellow who withholds his store from others. One dictionary says that mudging is a corruption of a French word meaning to hide. But all these hints appear to be mere guess work and there is apparently no origin for a curmudgeon!

True Imagery

Christianity is not only concrete but historic; and some day, when the way of abstraction has been abandoned for that way of vital knowledge, which is the path of the prophets, the saints, and the artists, it will again set the imagination aflame.—Hamilton Wright Mabie in Atlantic.

Firmness, common sense, and most of all, honesty, an honesty above all suspicion of personal interest, are the qualities which the country chiefly needs in its chief magistrate.—James Bryce in "The American Commonwealth."

From "Liberty"

So all in vain will timorous ones essay
To set the metes and bounds of Liberty.
For Freedom is its own eternal law;
It makes its own conditions, and in storm
Or calm alike fulfils the unerring will.
For ever in thine eyes, O Liberty,
Shines that high light whereby the world
is saved.
—John Hay.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, August 15, 1912

Colombian Railroads

WHILE the reformed agreement between the Colombian government and the English concern building the Great Northern Central Railway from Puerto Wilches to Bucaramanga awaits ratification, there seems to be no question as to its eminently favorable modifications, from the Colombian point of view, reported in the Monitor. The Puerto Wilches railroad, with its eventual prolongation, by utilization of the Colombian

Northern, to the capital of the republic, is the first of three projects considered indispensable for the opening and development of the country's resources. The second is the prolongation of the Girardot railroad to Ibague, eventually to connect Bogota, the capital, with the Pacific ocean at Buenaventura, by a junction with the Pacific railway, now almost completed from that port to Cali. The third is the extension of the Cucuta railroad on the Venezuelan border to the Magdalena river, to be linked up in the natural course of developments with the other lines. This last project possesses considerable strategic significance as it is probable that had it originally been carried out the boundary dispute between Colombia and Venezuela would have been settled long ago and to the satisfaction of the former country.

While these various projects loom large to Colombians, it would seem that, from the viewpoint of general South American development through the Panama canal, some of the minor railroad schemes of Colombia are of a larger significance. Thus the future Pan-American railroad is not concerned with traffic on or parallel to the Magdalena river, but will rather follow the Cauca valley and take in the projected lines between Cali and Antioquia and between the latter city and the Atrato river and the Gulf of Uraba. As a feeder to the Pan-American, the line which is to connect the Cauca with Amaga and Medellin, and thence by the Puerto Berrio railroad under construction, with the Magdalena river, will give the first commercial city of the republic its logical place in Pan-American traffic, heading it directly toward the Panama canal. Further, the proposed line from Pasto, Colombia's military base for operations in the upper Amazon, the Putumayo and Caqueta river regions, to the port of Tumaco on the Pacific, has acquired especial interest through the rival contentions of Peru, Ecuador and Colombia for the "black gold," the rubber treasures of the upper Amazon. With Brazil, Bolivia, Peru and even Ecuador reaching into the jungle by projected railroads, besides river steamers, cart-roads and wireless telegraphy, Colombia cannot afford to lag behind on penalty of seeing her already reduced Amazonian patrimony pass altogether into other hands. Her renewed activity, however, of which Lima, the capital of her rival, hears according to a recent despatch in the Monitor, points to a full realization of the issue.

Nova Scotia's Celebration

INTEREST in the celebration which the province of Nova Scotia is holding this week is more than provincial. Historically considered the colony has profound interest for the student of British imperial evolution, for the deliver into early New England's relations with both the French and British, and also for the thousands of emigrants from the colony now resident in New England. The mutations of the emotions toward New England that successively have swept over this oldest province of Britain have been many and dramatic; but amity has now ruled for so long a time that the earlier strifes are well nigh forgotten save by students of history. These students are now the freer to dwell upon those aspects of both the free and the forced migrations in which is found naught but credit to pioneers and loyalists. Nova Scotia also is interesting because there has been fought out there, on a small scale, a battle of popular rights against privilege. The latter was caused by a reaction that in turn was based on the excesses of fighters for liberty in New England. The progressive movement led by Samuel Adams had its reflex conservative influence in the colony to which an earlier Harvard graduate, Jonathan Belcher, had given a distinctly democratic caste; and it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that revolt came and put an end to privilege.

New Orleans and Commission Government

THE last session of the Louisiana Legislature enacted a law providing for commission government in New Orleans. This measure does not become operative, however, until it shall have been accepted by a majority of the voters of the municipality concerned. Aug. 26 has been fixed as the day on which the voters of the Crescent city shall decide whether they shall adopt the new form of local government or cling to that

under which the affairs of the municipality have been administered for over a century. There is practically but one political party in Louisiana or New Orleans, but on many issues the Democracy is divided into two factions. In the present case, both factions have pledged their support to the new law. Strange to say, the attitude of the political elements and leaders is ostensibly so favorable that the friends of commission government are exercised lest the consequent public apathy may result in the defeat of the measure at the polls.

Under the surface, it is alleged, there is bitter opposition in political circles to the change. This could not safely be given public expression, because the moment it was felt that the plan was menaced the people would rush to its support. The Picayune sums the situation up in these lines: "The main danger is that the voters may assume that, there being no opposition to the commission measure, it will not be necessary to take the trouble to go to the polls and vote. On anything like a full vote there would be no reason for apprehension as to the adoption of the commission bill, but should the vote be light, any sort of organized opposition, particularly should it be kept secret, might prove dangerous."

Now that the alarm has been sounded, it is safe to predict that the friends of commission government will turn out in goodly numbers, and that the law will be approved. This will be a most important stride for the commission movement. New Orleans is the

fifteenth city of the country in point of population. It is one of the oldest and most conservative of American cities. In taking this departure it will be moved by causes and impulses that are dissimilar in the main to those that have influenced many of the other communities that have adopted commission government. Its electorate is quite different from most of them; its problems are, generally speaking, peculiar to itself. The people of New Orleans, however, have long been considering the change, and mature thought convinced them that the simpler form of local government would conduce to the advancement of the progressive policies that have characterized the community in recent years. Under commission government, it is hoped, many obstructions to municipal enterprise that have arisen under the present system will be overcome. The country will hear with interest the result of the election toward the close of the month, and watch with even greater interest the progress of New Orleans if it adopts the new regime.

The Sugar Convention

THE fact that the government of the United Kingdom has given notice to the signatories of the sugar convention of its intention to denounce that treaty on the expiration of it in September, 1913, is proof that, so far as free trade is concerned, the present cabinet has the courage of its opinions. The sugar convention was designed by Mr. Chamberlain, during the first ministry of Mr. Balfour, to save the sugar trade of the British West Indies, by limiting the importation of beet sugar unto the United Kingdom. Renewed by one Liberal government, during a moment of political stress upon the continent, it has now been denounced by another, with the full consent of the party.

It is difficult to say what the convention may or may not have achieved, in the purpose for which it was conceived. It is easy enough to object that it has sent up the cost of sugar. That, of course, is the price its godfathers were ready to pay for insuring the stability of the trade of an integral portion of the empire. It is still easier to say that it has done nothing material to increase the volume of the export of cane sugar from the West Indies. But there is nothing to show that, if the bounty system had been allowed to continue unchecked, there would have been any West India sugar trade left to protect. The advantages or disadvantages of the system will hardly be measured in this way.

It hardly needed the acumen of a writer like Terence to inform us, "Quot homines, tot sententiae; suus cuique mos." The human mind commonly sees what it wishes, and the center of gravity of a national policy is not to be found in the testing of legislation by the superficial method of an appeal to the cupidity of an electorate. The idea that one man can be prosperous only at the expense of another, is not a sound deduction in respect of individuals, and even less of nations. It is true that no human policy can be said to be entirely scientific, but there are some human policies which approximate more nearly than others to the sermon on the mount. That test, from a practical point of view, is an eminently safe one. The nation which acts upon it most fearlessly will be found to have built its destinies upon a rock.

As we have repeatedly intimated, the presidential campaign now being fought is to have as one of its many distinguishing features the more general and organized participation of women. They will act as contributors to party treasuries, as speakers at formal and informal gatherings of voters, as members of national, state and local supervisory committees, and as voters. It was inevitable, with the Progressive party's record as it is, and with the Democratic party organizing women in a league for furthering the Wilson candidacy, that the Republican managers should decide to become active in like manner, if not to the same degree as their rivals. Hence the naming of a group of women who will have charge of a bureau of speakers to women, and who in other ways will induce women to support the Taft candidacy. It will not be the first time that this party has had a measure of aid from women as speakers. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster shared in many campaigns, discussing fiscal as well as ethical aspects of the controversies then dominant. Now a time has come when the influence of woman is to be utilized in a greater variety of ways, on the social side more after the British woman's example, as a good angel pledging funds—and many an American woman is rich—and last but not least, as a voter in sections of the United States where political and social conditions are exceptionally fluid and subject to change.

The process of induction into more active share in practical politics will inevitably moderate the radicalism of many women, as they find how largely it is a matter of compromise. Not the least significant aspect of the invasion of the modern political world by militant woman is the far-reaching effect it is bound to have upon the doctrinaire idealism hitherto so characteristic of her. She in turn may make civics more idealistic; but doubtless she will have to give as well as take, surrender as well as grasp, be content with half a loaf, and "fall to rise again." Jane Addams as a partizan "progressive" cannot be as hard and fast a reformer as she is when managing Hull house or attending a charities and corrections convention.

Cooperative Buying

DRIVEN by grim economic needs, the Jewish housekeepers of Boston's wards and suburbs have ignored the covert and open opposition of rabbis and shopkeepers and have forced setting up of meat shops in which, through cooperative methods, sharers in the enterprise can manage to live at less expense. Both because of the challenge to orthodoxy implied in the revolt and also because of assumption of control by women, rather than by men, the incident has been unusually significant. Now it is announced that the bank clerks of the city, several hundred in number, are about to organize and cooperate in securing household supplies for homes that are feeling the disparity between present salaries and food-costs. The swift, favorable response to the first intimation of the project would seem to indicate that it will be carried out. For, given the desire, such a constituency of cooperators may be counted upon to manage the fiscal side of it admirably.

ANYBODY who wishes to help the political parties to be independent of Big Business may send in his modest contribution to the party treasurer. Postage stamps are always welcome.

The Apple in National Convention

FIVE HUNDRED apple dealers have been holding a convention in Chicago, not with any idea of nominating a presidential ticket, but with the purpose of inquiring generally into the condition and the prospects of their industry. One of the first and most encouraging points brought out in discussion was the fact that this is the best year for apples the country has seen since 1887. The crop is, and is going to be, even in the most backward districts, uniformly good, and it will approximate 40,000,000 bushels. Prices are high, and, notwithstanding the increased yield, are likely to be higher. This, strictly speaking, is not an apple-eating country. Apples are not eaten in the raw in the United States as they are elsewhere. If orchardists were solely dependent upon home consumption, the surplus would so cheapen the crop as to make it practically worthless. Europe, and especially the northern countries of Europe, are ready to take at reasonable prices all the American apples that can be spared for export.

Notwithstanding that Americans do not eat apples as do the people of other countries, they consume a large part of the domestic crop; consequently there is never a surplus large enough to meet the foreign demand. If Americans did eat apples as do Europeans, there would be no surplus at all. Advantage is not taken of the opportunity open to the American orchardist. California and Oregon and Washington, and the Ozark district of Missouri, and northern New York, and some other districts, are doing their part very creditably in the line of apple culture, but it is quite within the possibilities that a single one of the apple states, if cultivated to the extent of its capacity, could produce a crop of apples equal to the present apple production of the whole country.

One of the great defects in American apple culture is that it is regarded generally rather in the light of a pleasure than a business. It is usually a mere incident to country life. The orchard, as a rule, is but a small patch of the farm area. If corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, or any of the regular crops, were regarded in the same light as the apple crop, there would not be enough of any of them grown on the average farm to make marketing worth while. Apples are profitable where apple culture is a specialty; where apples enough are grown to warrant the attention that is bestowed upon the harvesting and threshing and shipping of the cereals. Commission men, shippers, exporters, can afford to pay big prices for the crop of a fifty or a hundred or a 500-acre orchard, where they would not be justified, on business grounds, in turning around to look at an orchard of a dozen trees or so.

Apples grow over the greater part of the area of continental America. Where the conditions are favorable they grow with comparatively little attention. They are a hardy crop. They find a constant market. Those who are engaged in apple raising on a considerable scale make it pay handsomely. One of the main objects of the convention of apple men was to bring before the country the opportunities which the industry holds open. There is not the slightest danger of overcrowding this field. East and West good apple-growing land is in the market and may be purchased on easy terms. But apple raising, considered as a business, is not worth the time that must be given to the growth of an orchard unless the purpose is to go into it on a scale that will merit the attention of wholesale shippers and exporters.

Puffs, in hair dressing, pastry, and politics, are to be much in vogue this fall. There will also be crimps and curls.

OF THE 12,000,000 rural school children, constituting a clear majority of the youth of school age in the United States, less than 25 per cent are completing their work in the grades. Our authority for this statement, and for some others equally as important, is Prof. E. T. Fairchild, superintendent of public instruction in Kansas. The rural school, he says, is the one laggard in the American educational procession. The ever-increasing trend of population toward the cities and the growing per cent of tenant farmers have had, he contends, a distinct and deterrent effect on the country schools. The teaching body he pronounces immature, lacking proper training; terms are too short; school buildings are poor and ill-equipped; supervision is inadequate; high school privileges are denied; the rural school attendance is decreasing.

Every count in this indictment of the rural school system has deep concern for the nation at large. If the cities and towns in the future, as in the past, are to be recruited from the country, then it is of the greatest moment that the standards that have obtained for generations in rural communities shall be maintained. It has not been the ornamental nor the higher education that has given the country boy an entree to and standing and prestige in the financial, commercial and industrial world, but his uniformly careful training in the elementary grades. Usually he has come into the town and city thoroughly grounded in first principles, knowing without question the things he has been taught, equipped for the attainment of more knowledge, clear of head and clean of character, and he has been received into the activities of city life literally with open arms. The nation cannot afford to allow either the rural school or its product to deteriorate.

Professor Fairchild's statements, it is right to say, have been confirmed by other educators qualified to speak on the subject. There appears to be no doubt that the subject is crying for serious attention. A remarkable phase of the situation is that with increasing numbers of rural schools their efficiency has declined. At present the number of rural schools in the United States is placed at 800,000. In the great majority of these the teachers are only such as may be obtained at minimum salaries. Economy is practised in many of them to such a degree that they lack the crudest equipment.

There is always a remedy, and it is encouraging to learn that one has been found in this case and is being applied. It is consolidation. The 300,000 schools, it is claimed, may be reduced in number to 30,000, safely and profitably. Fewer schools and better teaching may be a solution for this problem, and many leading educators are at present engaged in urging that idea upon the states and the counties. Efficiency can everywhere be raised by eliminating those schools that are poorly attended, increasing the attendance in the remaining ones and supplying these with first-class instructors and all necessary facilities. State aid and even government aid may be necessary to bring about consolidation in many localities, but the importance of the reform is so urgent that it should not be delayed by lack of financial means.

Caring for Rural School Children